

FBIS

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CONTENTS

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INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

DISARMAMENT/START/MBFR

Comparison of PRAVDA on Antisatellite Weapons	AA	1
Chernenko Reply to Kelly on Disarmament Welcomed	AA	1
Greens Official	AA	1
Pashko Commentary	AA	1
U.S. Scientists Attack Space Militarization	AA	2
[Tolkunov in PRAVDA 22 May]		

COMMUNIST RELATIONS

'Summer-84' Command, Staff Exercises Underway	BB	1
[Warsaw]		
Bloc Secretaries Discuss Youth Party Work	BB	1
Bloc Prosecutors General Meet in Moscow	BB	2
[PRAVDA 26 May]		
Novikov: West Belittles Socialist Achievements	BB	2
CEMA Economic Periodicals Seminar Held	BB	3
[Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU 19/20 May]		

WORLD & REGIONAL ISSUES

PRAVDA Reviews Bush Tour, NATO, Central America	CC	1
[Kharlanov, 27 May]		
Gerasimov Reviews Week's Foreign Policy Events	CC	4
Western Campaign Over Sakharov's Health Scored	CC	7
U.S. Continues Missile Pressure at NATO Session	CC	8
Reagan Intimidating Delegates	CC	8
Bush 'Camouflages' U.S. Policy	CC	9
[Shabayev]		
NATO Secrecy Noted	CC	10
PRAVDA Views NATO Pressure Over Cruise Missiles	CC	11
[Reagan Viewing Olympics as Political Show	CC	11
[Sergeyev in SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA]		
IOC President Samaranch Arrives in Moscow	CC	12
AAPSO Congress on Solidarity Ends in Algiers	CC	12
Delegates Score Imperialism	CC	12
USSR Peace Initiatives Hailed	CC	13
Moscow Sends Greetings on Africa Liberation Day	CC	13
Soviet Government's Message	CC	13
Supreme Soviet, Council Message	CC	15
Ilichev Addresses Envoys	CC	16
Tanov Assesses Soviet Role in African Struggle	CC	17

UNITED STATES & CANADA

Reagan Confirms Involvement in Mining Affair	A	1
[Medvedenko]		
Novikov: Reagan Portrayal of Vietnam Blasphemy	A	1

Kulik: Memorial Ceremony Advertisement of War	A 2
Congressional Dissent Over Arms Spending Viewed	A 3
[Deynichenko in IZVESTIYA 28 May]	
Vinogradov on U.S. Missile Plans for Asia	A 5
U.S. Inclination Toward Broader CW Use Seen	A 6
[Verlin]	
Secret Military Facility Off Alaska Funded	A 7
Comparison of Chernenko Cable to ASTEC Meeting	A 8
Canadian Envoy Delivers Message to Gromyko	A 8

CHINA

60-Year Anniversary of Sino-Soviet Ties Hailed	B 1
[Glunin in IZVESTIYA 31 May]	
Kirkpatrick Speeches in Beijing Anti-Soviet	B 2
[PRAVDA 24 May]	
LCY Central Committee Delegation Visits PRC	B 2
[PRAVDA 26 May]	
PRC Plans To Station Troops in Hong Kong	B 3
PRC Women's Volleyball Team Beats U.S., USSR	B 3
Victory Over U.S.	B 3
Results of Soviet Match	B 3

NORTHEAST ASIA

International Press Comments on USSR-DPRK Talks	C 1
[PRAVDA 26 May]	
DPRK, Poland Support Soviet Proposals for Peace	C 2
U.S. Columnist Cites CIA Actions, KAL Incident	C 2
Japan Press Hits Cruise Missiles on U.S. Ships	C 3
[Tebin]	
'Massive' Okinawa Rally Protests U.S. Maneuvers	C 3

SOUTH ASIA

Afghan-Soviet Relations Jubilee Commemorated	D 1
USSR Greetings to DRA	D 1
[PRAVDA 27 May]	
DRA Greetings to USSR	D 1
[PRAVDA 27 May]	
Moscow Meeting Held	D 2
[PRAVDA 26 May]	
BAKHAR Scores U.S. Efforts To Intervene in Gulf	D 3
USSR Truck Driver Dies Heroically on DRA Highway	D 3
[Skrizhalin in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 22 May]	
Elimination of More Afghan Gangs Noted	D 4
[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 22 May]	

SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

Gromyko Rebuffs Hayden Query on Sakharov [AFP]	E 1
Van Tien Dung Meets With General Jaruzelski	E 1
USSR-SRV Enterprise Strikes Oil Off Southern SRV	E 2
[Mineyev]	
U.S. Charges of Yellow Rain in Southeast Asia Hit	E 2
[Nikolayev]	

WESTERN EUROPE

Further Report on Franco-West German Summit	[Lopatin]	G	1
Spanish Communist Delegation Visit Summarized		G	1
Comparison of CPSU-Spanish Communists Meeting		G	2
[PRAVDA 23 May]			
Ponomarev Receives Spanish Parliamentarians		G	2
Tolkunov Luncheon Toast		G	3
CPSU Sends Greetings to West Berlin CP Congress		G	4
[PRAVDA 26 May]			
Sizov's Departure for Congress	[PRAVDA 26 May]	G	5
PRAVDA Cites Solomentsev's Return From Finland		G	5
[30 May]			
Gorshkov Receives Finnish Naval Chief Tikka		G	5
[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 29 May]			
Irish Catholic Clergy Condemns Reagan Policies		G	6
Normandy Invasion To Be Propaganda Show		G	6

MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

Syrian Vice President Continues State Visit		H	1
Meets Chernenko		H	1
Luncheon With Kuznetsov	[PRAVDA 31 May]	H	1
Comparison of Rif'at al-Asad-Kuznetsov Meeting		H	1
[PRAVDA 30 May]			
IZVESTIYA Reports Escalation of Gulf Tension		H	1
[27 May]			
Geyvandov Criticizes U.S. Middle East Policy		H	2
[IZVESTIYA 25 May]			
Feverish U.S. Military Activity in Gulf Noted		H	4
[Mnatsakanov]			

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

POLITICAL & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

Review of Comment on Chernenko's Komsomol Speech		R	1
[PRAVDA 30 May]			
Further Proceedings of Army Komsomol Conference		R	2
GSFG Political Chief Lizichev		R	2
[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 30 May]			
Soldier From DRA		R	3
[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 30 May]			
Officials Attend Conference		R	4
Ryzhkov Addresses Republic Economic Chiefs		R	5
[PRAVDA 24 May]			
Shevardnadze Addresses Georgian CC Plenum		R	6
[ZARYA VOSTOKA 7 Apr]			

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

Engineer Outlines Plan for Caucasus Railroad		S	1
[Magalashvili in TRUD 23 May]			
Editorial Urges Improved Management of Economy		S	1
[EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA No 21]			

Chemical Industry Minister on Production Success [Barshevskiy]	S 3
Tyumen Oil Workers Fall Short of Plans	S 4
Briefs: Azerbaijan Industrial Production	S 4

SCIENTIFIC AFFAIRS

Progress 22 Docks With Orbiting Complex	U 1
Cosmos 1567 Launched, Functioning Normally	U 1

MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS

Border Guards Day, Chernenko Service Noted [Vertelko in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 27 May]	V 1
Guard From Chernenko's Border Post Interviewed [Bychko]	V 2

COMPARISON OF PRAVDA ON ANTISATELLITE WEAPONS

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian in its 25 May Second Edition carries on page 5 an editorial article entitled "Antisatellite Weapons Must Be Banned." It has been compared with the TASS rendition of the article, published on pages AA 1-4 of the 25 May Soviet Union DAILY REPORT. Minus the dateline and first paragraph in the latter and apart from minor translation differences, the two were found to be identical.

CHERNENKO REPLY TO KELLY ON DISARMAMENT WELCOMED

Greens Official

LD302111 Moscow TASS in English 2101 GMT 30 May 84

[Text] Bonn May 30 TASS -- I welcome the answer of Soviet leader Konstantin Chernenko to the address of representative of the Greens Party P. Kelly, member of Bundestag Otto Schily, prominent leader of the Greens Party, told a TASS correspondent. It is very important that we should maintain manyfaceted contacts, seek mutual understanding on questions of security and cooperation in Europe, he said. In a message to P. Kelly, the Soviet leader confirmed the readiness of the Soviet Union to promote ridding Europe of all types of mass destruction weapons, be it nuclear or chemical weapons, and this circumstance should be welcomed particularly.

We should have no illusions, Otto Schily said. If the missile deployment continues, a situation more dangerous than now might emerge in Europe. We deem it necessary to stop missile deployment and remove the missiles already deployed on our territory.

The Greens Party demands that the FRG Government stop the deployment of the U.S. nuclear missiles on the FRG territory, take a step toward disarmament and remove the "Pershing-2" missiles already deployed, Otto Schily said.

The fact that in his message the leader of the Soviet state gives an answer to the questions most topical for the participants in the anti-war movement in our country should also be welcomed. It is very important to know each other's viewpoints on the most important problems of ensuring peace and security, to continue a mutual exchange of information, a dialogue with each other.

Pashko Commentary

LD302206 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 30 May 84

[Text] Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko's reply to the appeal by FRG public figure, Greens Party spokesperson Kelly, has attracted a great deal of attention abroad. At the microphone is our commentator, Vladimir Pashko.

[Pashko] Apprehensions over the openly adventurist policy the United States is pursuing in the international arena are growing stronger in Western Europe. Even for people far removed from politics, the threat created by the deployment of the new American missiles in Western Europe is obvious. In opening the so-called nuclear umbrella over its allies, Washington has in essence turned them into a target for a retaliatory strike. The largest antiwar demonstrations in Western Europe in the entire postwar period, which are continuing to this day, are vivid evidence of the attitude of its peoples to U.S. policy.

The concern of the West Europeans over the policy of the White House has been increased by reports of its intention to force a new batch of chemical weapons, as well as the neutron weapon, into Western Europe, above all into the FRG, after the new nuclear missiles. How can one exclude the possibility of its use against the FRG, what conditions must it fulfill to do so? asks Petra Kelly.

In his reply to her, Comrade Chernenko stresses that in actual fact the conditions boil down to one thing. The FRG must never, under any circumstances, become a bridgehead for the preparation and execution of aggression against the USSR and its socialist allies. That is how the FRG can be insured against a retaliatory strike.

As AFP notes, these words have been singled out in particular in a Greens Party bulletin published today in Bonn. It seems to me the reaction of any reasonable person to them can only be a simple one: After all, any country that deploys first-strike weapons on its territory aimed at neighboring states in advance puts itself under the threat of a retaliatory strike. Whoever turns others into a target inevitably becomes a target himself.

Our specific proposals, aimed at liquidating the threat of war, are well known to governments of the West. However, these governments continue to disregard them. All peoples, political parties, and public movements are acutely confronted with the task of breaking the stubborn sabotage of those who openly bank on force, and who declare the use of means of mass annihilation of people to be a legitimate and moral way of solving disputes, of achieving their political aims. This must be resolved without delay, sparing no effort, as Comrade Chernenko stressed.

Comrade Chernenko's reply to the West German Greens Party spokesperson constitutes a new appeal by our party and state for stepping up the activity of all those to whom peace is dear. This is precisely the way the entire democratic public assesses the issue.

U.S. SCIENTISTS ATTACK SPACE MILITARIZATION

PM231850 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 May 84 First Edition p 4

[Own correspondent A. Rolkunov dispatch: "Preaching Space Adventures"]

[Text] New York, May 22 -- The republican administration's term in office has been marked by original "initiatives" in space. First the program seeking possible signals from extraterrestrial civilization was ended on the President's personal order. And then on 23 March 1983 R. Reagan announced the development of "star wars" plans in the United States.

Congressmen tried to put the brakes on the preparation of space adventures, which are being portrayed virtually as a manifestation of "peaceableness." The legislators demanded that the administration "conscientiously and sincerely" hold talks with the Soviet Union and reach agreement on banning antisatellite weapons. However, the White House declared that these weapons are absolutely "necessary for U.S. national security" and sent a special report to Capitol Hill in confirmation.

The U.S. Administration justifies the planned extension of the arms race to space by citing the same old notorious "Soviet threat" and rejects in advance the demand to embark on talks with the USSR on the pretext of the "impossibility" of establishing control over space weapons. Even if an appropriate treaty is concluded, its fulfillment will still be "impossible to verify" and so such a treaty "would be counter to the interests" of the United States and its allies.

While proposing to start official talks without any conditions with a view to concluding an agreement to reliably close all channels of militarization of space and until this process becomes irreversible in order to facilitate reaching an accord the Soviet Union unilaterally declared a moratorium on launching antisatellite weapons into space as long as other countries do not do so. However, the moratorium proposed by the USSR does not suit the United States either. "Until we determine whether a solution to these problems really exists, I do not believe it is constructive to embark on official international talks," the President says. Pulling the wool over the legislators eyes, Reagan promises to "study the possibility of controlling arms in space."

This is, so to speak, propaganda camouflage and "stardust." In fact the U.S. Administration has already decided to unleash a very dangerous arms race in space and is planning to deploy ABM means, provide scope for the operation of different kinds of antisatellite systems, and deploy super-modern types of weapons for striking against targets on earth, in the air, and at sea.

In January the first tests of missiles designed to destroy satellites were carried out. As is clear from the report submitted to Congress, the first antisatellite system will be ready for testing by the fall. The adoption of such systems in the United States is fraught with the possibility of a sharp destabilization of the situation and an increase in the threat of surprise attack. This step would only undermine the efforts to ensure trust between nuclear states.

At the start of this year the White House incumbent signed National Security Directive 119. Accordingly an expanded program of scientific research and development of options for deploying "defense systems" in near-earth orbit has been started. The program will be completely under the control of a special group engaged in creating ABM systems with space-based elements. This year alone, \$2 billion are being allocated to this program, and in the next 5-year period the figure will be around \$20 billion.

The White House is contemplating the creation of an all-embracing ABM system. Its backbone is to be laser weapons. Scenting colossal profits, the TRW, Lockheed, and Hughes aircraft arms concerns have already applied themselves to the creation of combat lasers, special mirror-reflectors for them, control and guidance systems, and so forth.

An important role in the militarization of space is assigned to the reusable shuttle spacecraft. In the immediate future at least one-third of its flights will have a military purpose. A special military cosmodrome is being built at breakneck speed at the Vandenberg Base. The Pentagon intends to purchase 10 heavy rockets from the General Electric and Martin Marietta companies to put its payloads into near-earth orbit.

And all this is aimed, if we are to believe the Washington sirens, at creating an ABM "umbrella" which will cover the whole of America and at virtually saving all mankind from the nuclear threat.

Shuttle Commander Colonel Jack (Lusma) frankly blurted out Washington's chief goal: "From space it is possible to keep the whole world in fear."

So it happened that just as the President sent the report concerning antisatellite weapons to Capitol Hill, an influential scientific organization -- the League of Concerned Scientists -- published its own study on the consequences of the militarization of space. Its authors include the major scientists H. Bethe, W. Panofsky, H. York, E. Stone, J. Wiesner, and others who took part in the "Manhattan Project" -- the creation of the atom bomb -- and in the elaboration of space programs and strategic systems.

The main conclusion of the collective study is as follows: "Our analysis eloquently attests that it is impossible to achieve all-embracing ARU defenses. While its proclaimed advantages are hypothetical and unattainable for us, the danger of this venture is real and predictable."

We must start perhaps from the rather free attitude of the Washington strategists toward what the authors of the League of Concerned Scientists report call the "immutable laws of nature and fundamental scientific principles." The U.S. Administrations' proposal to create ABM defenses does not take into account all the complexity of the known physical laws, never mind those which will be encountered in advancing into this little-studied sphere. Just take phenomena such as atmospheric interference and the earth's magnetic field, which will inevitably divert the laser beam from the target? These cannot be revoked by a presidential directive. Even the commission hastily formed after the "star wars" speech was not able to produce a definitive version of all-embracing space-based ABM defenses.

Thus, some of its members proposed setting up high-power lasers on earth in concrete shelters. Their destructive beam is to be focused on the target by huge mirrors from satellites. Others suggest dispersing lasers in near-earth orbit.

Now for the cost of this initiative. As scientists have calculated, merely launching stations with lasers and reflectors into orbit will cost more than \$70 billion at the most modest estimates. And if the Soviet Union modernizes its strategic weapons in response, which the Pentagon does not doubt, this figure will grow into several hundreds of billions.

One might ask why the White House needs this space swindle and the stories about "absolute" protection from nuclear weapons?

The study by the League of Concerned Scientists has a rather curious conclusion. It says: "It is much more difficult, if at all possible, to arrange effective defenses against missiles which have a short flight time and a low trajectory. None of the examined ABM systems can counter cruise missiles." And it goes on: "These missiles, which are capable of penetrating the Soviet Union's territory, have already been installed on B-52 strategic bombers. They have also started to be deployed on the territory of our NATO allies." Let us add to this the Pershing II's in the FRG with a flight time of a few minutes. The Washington strategists are counting on being the first to deliver a "disarming" strike against the USSR with these weapons, and with the help of their space "umbrella" destroying Soviet ground-launched ICBM's and thus evading retribution. "Therefore," the report notes with understanding, "the Soviet Union has stated clearly and precisely that it will view the development and creation of such ABM defenses as an unacceptable threat to it." It is known that counterweapons invariably follow any new weapons. For this reason the hope of being able to inflict an aggressive strike with impunity in the future is just as illusory as it was in the past and is at the present time.

The space adventures being undertaken by the White House are aimed at undermining existing agreements and thereby further aggravating the international situation. "Studies and tests of ABM weapons," the scientists warn, "violate our commitments under the existing treaty on the limitation of ABM systems and the SALT agreement, which will no doubt lead to a sharp increase in nuclear armaments and to their modernization."

The military-industrial complex, which is thirsty for truly astronomical profits, is behind this quantitative and qualitative leap in the nuclear arms race.

There is another thrust to the idea of the possibility of "absolute defense." With its help the President and his entourage are trying to "get a grip" on people's fear of the nuclear threat, use it to justify the militarization of space and at the same time lull the public and abate the freeze movement. Thus, the U.S. Administration hopes to untie its hands at home to continue the course toward achieving strategic superiority.

However, as the League of Concerned Scientists warns, even if the Washington strategists' calculations are correct and the United States can hope to "effect a miracle" and manage to destroy 95 percent of enemy missiles, the remaining 5 percent will be sufficient to destroy tens of millions of Americans and wreak indescribable havoc and irreversible ecological damage. Despite the White House's assurances, the study goes on to state, "our NATO allies will not be protected either. A new wave of suspicion is inevitable that the United States, protecting only itself, intends to unleash nuclear conflict in West Europe."

"Is there still a possibility of halting the space adventure?" the U.S. scientists ask. And they themselves answer: "It is perfectly obvious that the most direct and safest way would be to start talks immediately on banning all space weapons."

For this reason, several authors of this study also submitted a draft treaty banning all antisatellite weapons for examination by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. "The Soviet Union," the League of Concerned Scientists' report says, "also proposed such a draft treaty, which attests to the seriousness of its intentions. It requires an equally serious response from the U.S. side. However, the current administration continues stubbornly to reject these talks."

As for the White House's statements about the impossibility of verifying such a treaty, the U.S. scientists maintain that, as previously signed arms control agreements between the sides have shown, given goodwill and a spirit of trust it is possible to resolve any complex problems. "While expressing only alarm about verification measures, Reagan nonetheless is making no efforts to seek joint ways of resolving this problem," A. Cox, a specialist in the nuclear strategy sphere, concludes.

It is not only American scientists who are sounding the alarm. Some 147 states supported the Soviet proposal and voted at the last UN General Assembly session to instruct the Geneva Disarmament Conference to examine the question of averting an arms race in space. And only one "no," bearing the inscription "USA," lighted up on the voting panel.

Our country continues to wage an active struggle against the development of large-scale ABM defense systems, which can only be seen as designed to carry out nuclear aggression with impunity, a struggle to ensure that space is an arena of peace and not war. "The Soviet Union reaffirms that it is ready to make the maximum efforts to prevent the sinister plans for transferring the arms race into space from becoming reality," K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, said in reply to the U.S. scientists' appeal. "It is our conviction that a policy aimed at reliably guarding space against the deployment of weapons there must become a binding norm of behavior for states and a generally accepted international obligation."

However, the thinking of official Washington is still obscured by the "star wars" projects and there are no visible glimmers of goodwill or genuine concern for consolidating peace.

'SUMMER-84' COMMAND, STAFF EXERCISES UNDERWAY

LD301818 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 30 May 84

[Text] Northwestern regions of Poland: In accordance with an earlier agreed plan, allied command and staff exercises involving field communications, code named "Summer-84," are in progress here. The aim of the exercises is to improve further the command and cooperation of operational staffs. The results so far testify to an effective coordination of the fraternal armies' communications systems. Let us add that the capabilities of officers and the operational efficiency of staffs are a decisive factor for successful troop operations on the present-day battlefield.

BLOC SECRETARIES DISCUSS YOUTH PARTY WORK

LD310443 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1854 GMT 30 May 84

[Text] Sofia, 30 May (TASS) -- A conference was held from 29 to 30 May in Sofia by secretaries of the Central Committees of the communist and workers' parties of socialist countries. Issues relating to organizational party work were discussed. The participants in the conference exchanged opinions and experience on questions of party guidance of youth organizations and topical problems of working with young people.

In the speeches, it was noted that the communist and workers parties, in implementing their guiding role in society, consider the education of young people to be one of the most important strategic tasks of socialist construction.

A high assessment was made of the great contribution made by young people and youth organizations to the construction of socialism and in defense of its gains [zawerucha]. It was said at the conference that in conditions of a greater complexity of tasks in socialist creation, an increase in tension in the international arena, and a sharpening of hostility between the two systems, the ideological, political, labor, and moral upbringing of young people, the development in them of an active vital position, responsibility for the present and future of the world and socialism, acquired greater significance.

It was noted in the speeches that youth unions are making a substantial contribution to the development and deepening of friendship and all-around cooperation between fraternal people. Readiness was expressed by the participants in the conference to promote the further expansion and enrichment of internationalist ties among the socialist community's youths. Stress was laid on the significance of youth union activity in strengthening internationalist solidarity between the youth of the world, for strengthening the struggle against imperialism and reaction, for averting the threat of a thermonuclear war, for disarmament -- first and foremost nuclear -- for preserving and consolidating peace, for national independence, democracy, and social progress.

Discussion showed that in each of the fraternal countries, work with youths is being carried out taking into account the concrete conditions of socialist construction. Participants in the conference expressed readiness of fraternal parties to actively promote the holding of an international year for youth.

They stressed the importance of holding the 12th World Festival of Youth and Students in Moscow as a mass antiwar and anti-imperialistic measure.

BLOC PROSECUTORS GENERAL MEET IN MOSCOW

PM291022 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 May 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Experience Exchanged"]

[Text] A conference of the socialist countries' prosecutors general was held in Moscow 22-24 May. Participating in its work were K. Lyutov, Bulgarian chief prosecutor; K. Szijarto, Hungarian prosecutor general; (Chan Le), SRV prosecutor general; J. Streit, GDR prosecutor general; (S. Budragcha), Mongolian state prosecutor; J. Zyto, Polish prosecutor general; N. Popovici, Romanian prosecutor general; A. Rekunkov, USSR prosecutor general; and J. Fejes, CSSR prosecutor general.

The conference was devoted to questions of improving the coordination of the activity of law enforcement organs and to strengthening the link between each country's prosecutor's office organs and the working people in preventing and suppressing violations of the law.

It was pointed out during the exchange of opinions that the further development of contacts among the fraternal states' prosecutor's office organs will help to enhance the role of these organs in resolving tasks of economic and social development and to strengthen legality as one of the most important principles of socialist statehood.

On 24 May the prosecutors general were received by G.V. Romanov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. Talks were held in a businesslike and comradely atmosphere.

N.I. Savinkin, chief of the CPSU Central Committee Administrative Organs Department, participated in the meeting.

NOVIKOV: WEST BELITTLES SOCIALIST ACHIEVEMENTS

LD300947 Moscow TASS in English 0929 GMT 30 May 84

[Text] Moscow May 30 TASS -- TASS commentator Nikolay Novikov writes:

The announcement about the forthcoming economic summit meeting of CMEA member states has attracted much attention of the world press. The commentaries by some Western media show attempts to belittle the accomplishments of the socialist countries in economic development and the benefits received by them from the socialist economic integration. Groundless charges are being made that the economy of the socialist community is developing less successfully than that of capitalist states.

All this, however, has nothing to do with facts which not only refute such contentions but convincingly demonstrate that throughout the entire 35-year-long history of the CMEA the members of the community have been ahead and continue to be ahead of developed capitalist countries in rates of economic growth.

Thus, in 1950-1982 the volume of national income produced in CMEA member countries increased 8.6 times while in countries of the European Economic Community it increased 3.3 times. Industrial production increased 13.8 and 3.7 times respectively. The socialist countries have demonstrated their superiority over the capitalist ones also in the average annual growth rates of the main economic indicators. In the period from 1951 to 1982 they were as follows: national income -- CMEA countries 6.8 per cent, capitalist countries 3.8 per cent, industrial output -- CMEA countries 8.4 per cent, capitalist countries 4.2 per cent, agricultural produce -- CMEA countries 2.9 per cent, capitalist countries 2.1 per cent.

Despite the drastic worsening of conditions in the world market and the discriminatory measures taken by the United States industrial production in CMEA countries grew by more than 9 per cent during the past three years while there was a drop of production in the developed capitalist countries.

One should add to this that full employment of the entire able-bodied population is ensured in CMEA countries while the number of jobless in EEC countries has reached almost 13 million. Neither are such inhuman phenomena as poverty, hunger and lack of housing known in CMEA countries.

Such is the actual state of affairs. The states of the socialist community are successfully building up their economic, scientific and technical potential and ensuring a dynamic development of their economies.

CMEA ECONOMIC PERIODICALS SEMINAR HELD

AU221332 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 19/20 May 84 pp 1, 2

[Text] (PAP) -- A 3-day seminar for representatives from economic periodicals issued in CEMA countries, organized by ZYCIE GOSPODARCZE [an economic weekly], was held in Warsaw from 16-18 May. The subject of the discussion was the current system of each country's planning and management.

The Warsaw meeting was attended by representatives of all the leading economic periodicals issued in European socialist countries and in Mongolia. The Bulgarian weekly IKONOMICESKI ZHIVOT was represented by Ivan Todorov, deputy chief editor, and Grigor Iliev, head of the department. The Czech weekly HOSPODARSKE NOVINY was represented by chief editor Rudolf Kostka and Jiri Sekera, head of the department. The GDR periodical OEKONOMIE was represented by chief editor Karlheinz Hilbert and Kurt Lange, head of the department, while the periodicals of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party were represented by D. Surendzhav, and the Romanian weekly REVISTA ECONOMICA was represented by Stere Gloga, deputy chief editor. The Hungarian weekly FIGYELO was represented by Jozsef Garam, its chief editor, and Katalin Forgacs, editor. The Soviet weekly EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA was represented by Vladyslav Belanov, deputy chief editor, and Ivan Melnikov, department head. The information bulletin "Economic Cooperation Between CEMA Member Countries," was represented by deputy chief editor Edvard Matevosov and editor Jerzy Karaim.

The seminar was attended by Professor Stanislaw Migaj, representative of the International Institute of Economic Problems of the World Socialist System.

The seminar's participants met with Kazimierz Barcikowski, PZPR Central Committee Politburo member; Jan Glowczyk, candidate PZPR Politburo member and PZPR Central Committee secretary; Manfred Gorywoda, deputy premier and chairman of the Council of Ministers' Planning Commission; Professor Zdzislaw Sadowski, deputy government plenipotentiary for the economic reform and Marek Holdakowski, deputy director of the PZPR Central Committee Economic Department.

During the discussions, each of the participants delivered a report on the subject of planning and management in his country. These reports became the basis of an animated several-hour-long discussion.

The seminar's participants acquainted themselves with the progress that has been made in implementing the economic reform in our country by visiting our work plants.

PRAVDA REVIEWS BUSH TOUR, NATO, CENTRAL AMERICA

PM301005 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 May 84 First Edition p 5

[Article by Yuriy Kharlanov: "International Review"]

[Text] Peace and Security for the Peoples of Asia

Loyal to its proletarian, international traditions, our country is constantly expanding and strengthening ties with the fraternal countries and with the peoples who have embarked on the path of creating a new society. This week a DPRK party and state delegation headed by Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Workers Party of Korea (WPK) Central Committee and president of the DPRK, has been in Moscow on an official friendly visit at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the USSR Council of Ministers. The Soviet-Korean summit talks, which focused on topical questions of the present-day international situation and the development of relations between the USSR and the DPRK, and the meetings with working people helped to further strengthen the ties of friendship between the two peoples and countries and to raise cooperation to a new level.

The Soviet Union consistently advocates the reunification of Korea by peaceful means, on a democratic basis, following the withdrawal of U.S. forces from South Korea. The USSR supports the DPRK's important initiatives envisaging the signing of a peace treaty to replace the armistice agreement, the adoption of a nonaggression declaration between North and South, the mutual reduction of armed forces, and the transformation of the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free zone. "The DPRK and the Soviet Union," the WPK Central Committee's organ NODONG SINMUN writes, "are allies linked by class ties in the struggle to achieve common goals and ideals. The broadening and strengthening of friendship, cohesion, and cooperation between our peoples is a substantial contribution to the strengthening of the forces of socialism in the world." The paper expressed confidence that the DPRK party and state delegation's visit to the Soviet Union raises to an even higher level the traditional relations of friendship and cohesion between the two countries' peoples and serves to further widen and develop them on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

During the Kremlin talks, the leaders of the two parties and states gave serious consideration to the situation taking place in Asia and the Pacific, where the U.S. imperialists are trying to knock together militarist axes and triangles like the Washington-Tokyo-Seoul bloc with an anti-Soviet, anticommunist slant. As K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, said in his speech at a banquet in honor of the important visitors from the DPRK: "To the imperialists, the Asian Continent is yet another, eastern front of the struggle against the socialist states. The United States has laid out a chain of military bases and strong points and deployed nuclear weapons there. And it is not only Soviet territory that is within the range of these weapons but also the territory of other socialist -- and not only socialist -- states of Asia and the Pacific."

Washington is striving to add more and more strands to this militarist web. U.S. Vice President G. Bush has just finished a lengthy tour of Asian countries whose aim was to strengthen existing U.S. military-political alliances and if possible to set up new ones. Everywhere -- from Oman and Pakistan to Japan -- Bush tried to force U.S. weapons on people, plugged U.S. military strategy concepts, and "smoothed out" plans for widening the undeclared wars against the peoples of Afghanistan and Kampuchea.

In Indonesia the U.S. vice president did his utmost to get his interlocutors to accept the idea of transforming ASEAN -- a regional organization embracing Thailand, the Philippines, Malaysia, Singapore, and Brunei as well as the country he was visiting -- into a military bloc under Washington's aegis.

G. Bush was particularly active in Japan, which the U.S. imperialists have long been wanting to turn into their "unsinkable aircraft carrier." He demanded that the Japanese increase their military budget, insisted on the modernization and intensification of the activities of the Japanese Navy, and "ran through" the options for the deployment of U.S. cruise missiles in Japan and South Korea. Bush's trip showed once again how dangerous the present Washington strategists' policy is for the peoples of the Asian and Pacific countries.

And broader and broader public strata in the Asian countries are beginning to realize this. This week noisy demonstrations greeted the arrival of the U.S. aircraft carrier "Midway," with nuclear-armed aircraft on board, at the Japanese port of Yokosuka. The Japanese peace supporters are protesting against plans to rearm submarines and other U.S. ships permanently stationed in Japanese ports with nuclear cruise missiles.

The Soviet Union, the DPRK, and the other socialist countries, opposing the U.S. militarists' dangerous plans, propose embarking forthwith on a vigorous and diligent quest for ways to improve the situation in Asia. Peace, security, and good-neighborly relations -- this is what the peoples of the continent, which contains two-thirds of the world's population, are striving for.

Pressure in All Directions

"Some 35 years after the formation of NATO, Washington is still displaying a tendency to treat the allies as those who carry out its orders rather than as partners," the influential West German newspaper FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU states despondently. In fact, recent events show that the United States is paying less and less attention to the interests of its allies in NATO and other military blocs and simply expects them to submit unquestioningly to the extremely dangerous militarist line adopted by the R. Reagan administration. And if only for that reason the "celebration" of the NATO anniversary during the bloc council meeting scheduled for the end of May in Washington, where the aggressive North Atlantic Treaty was signed 4 April 1949, threatens to be very unfestive for many of the participants.

Having ensured the deployment of Pershing II and cruise missiles in West Europe, the United States immediately stepped up the pressure on its allies in all spheres -- military, political, and economic. The people from the White House decided: Since some people are putting out the red carpet for them, why not wipe their soldiers' boots on it?

The hopes of the leaders of the FRG, Britain, France, and other countries that there would be some relaxation from an economic viewpoint in exchange for their eagerness in the military sphere were dashed. The other day this was confirmed with the utmost clarity during the Paris meeting of the OECD countries' finance ministers. U.S. Treasury D. Regan bluntly told his colleagues that there can be no reduction in U.S. interest rates, or measures to reduce the massive U.S. budget deficit.

U.S. General B. Rogers, supreme allied commander in Europe, has now begun talking to his West European colleagues exactly like a sergeant major addresses new recruits.

In an interview with the paper BILD AM SONNTAG he again categorically reiterated the NATO demand that West European countries increase their military expenditure by 4 percent annually over the next 6 years, on top of the adjustment for inflation, despite the fact that their budgets are already bursting at the seams.

During his visit to Italy, Rogers criticized the state of its military readiness and demanded new purchases of weapons, primarily American. Literally every day the NATO apparatus in his charge issues threats against the Netherlands, whose government, under pressure from the masses, has not yet taken a decision on the deployment of U.S. cruise missiles on its soil. The press reports that the representatives of that country and of Denmark, whose parliament has forbidden the government to pay its share of the expenditure on the deployment of the new U.S. missiles, will be given a tough time at the "jubilee" NATO session as an example to the others.

Washington will attempt at the session to secure the allies' approval of its plans to take the arms race into space, and in particular to develop extensive antisatellite defense systems which, as K.U. Chernenko said in his reply to the U.S. scientists' appeal, "can only be viewed as an intention to carry out nuclear aggression with impunity." It will be interesting to see what the representatives of the FRG, a country which has been extremely alarmed by Reagan's "star wars" projects, say and do in Washington.

There were reports from the FRG that even official circles share the West German public's alarm and indignation at the U.S. plans to militarize space. But following FRG Foreign Minister H.-D. Genscher's trip to Washington it was stated that Bonn was satisfied with the explanations that had been given, which are basically that the United States alleged intends to hold a dialogue with the USSR on questions of curbing the arms race in space. In that case, the paper SUEDEDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG writes, the main problem is: When can the dialogue begin? "The White House said," the paper reports, "'sometime'; H.-D. Genscher reckons -- no sooner than 10 years from now." On the "star wars" issue Washington is using the same tactics as it used in relation to the Pershing II and cruise missiles: arm first, then start talks on the basis of genuine or imaginary "superiority."

During H.-D. Genscher's visit to Moscow this week, the legitimate question arose: What, in fact, is the FRG leaders' attitude toward Reagan's plans for the militarization of space and the other U.S. plans aimed at poisoning the international atmosphere and exacerbating the threat of war in Europe and worldwide? But during the press conference for Soviet and foreign journalists the minister tried to sidestep these acute problems. By and large, people were saying in the lobby after the press conference that Genscher's address was more of a propaganda and publicity lecture aimed at justifying the policy of the FRG which, together with certain other NATO countries, paved the way in Europe for the U.S. first-strike nuclear missiles.

The public of the FRG and other European countries know perfectly well that it is the Pershing II and cruise missiles that are the obstacle to the relaxation of military-political tension on the continent. Their removal is an essential condition of the resumption of talks on nuclear weapons -- both European and strategic. The sooner Washington, Bonn, and the other NATO capitals appreciate this fact, the better it will be for the future of Europe and mankind as a whole.

Preparing to Intervene

Last Wednesday in Honduras saw the start of what Spain's EFE agency regards as "Central America's biggest ever" military maneuvers, codenamed "Grenadero-1." They involve U.S. military subunits and units of the Honduran and Salvadoran puppet armies, equipped with weapons "Made in the U.S.A." Air cover for the simulated combat is being supplied by Mohawk and C-130 aircraft piloted by American airmen. The maneuvers are being held in the direct proximity of Nicaragua's borders and will last 5 weeks.

This new step in Washington's campaign of intimidation and terror against the people of Nicaragua who have freed themselves from Somoza's tyranny plainly shows that Washington has not abandoned its plans to smother the Sandinist revolution. Since the beginning of 1983, the numerical strength of U.S. forces in Honduras has increased tenfold. On the pretext of needing to establish an infrastructure for conducting combat exercises, the Pentagon and the CIA are currently involved in a massive construction effort in Honduras. A belt of military installations, including nine airfields, has already been established for all intents and purposes near the border with Nicaragua. Two of them have runways to take heavy transport aircraft lifting soldiers and combat equipment. Western military experts point out that an invasion of Nicaragua by air can be carried out from these airfields in as little as 15 minutes.

If you add to this the fact that Nicaragua's Pacific and Atlantic coasts are constantly patrolled by U.S. warships, including ships that are involved in mining the waters of the country's ports, then there can be only one conclusion: the U.S. military is on the verge of setting up a material base creating the possibility of direct military intervention in Nicaragua by the U.S. Rapid Deployment Force and Honduran and Salvadoran forces under the control of the Pentagon. It is now merely a matter of making the decision, a decision that can be made in the White House. Not for nothing did journalists badger R. Reagan at his latest press conference with the question of whether the United States intends to send its forces to participate in combat actions in Central America, but the president stubbornly refused to give a direct answer to it.

Faced with the growing threat from the U.S. military, the Nicaraguan people are rallying their ranks. In recent days, fighters of the Sandinist People's Army and detachments of the territorial people's militia have dealt a number of crushing blows to CIA mercenaries trying to mount an offensive in the north and south of the country. The southern grouping of bandits was completely routed and its leader, E. Pastora, according to press reports, is now seeking "political asylum" in Panama.

In the north and northwest of the republic, bandit formations in which Washington had a special stake were surrounded and dispersed. The remnants of the gangs are taking to the mountains, trying to escape encirclement, in order to cross the Nicaraguan border. En route, the terrorists are burning villages and killing civilians.

Progressive mankind is on the side of the courageous Nicaraguan people against whom U.S. imperialism is currently waging its "undeclared war." "Hands off Nicaragua!" -- This is the demand of all honest people in the world.

GERASIMOV REVIEWS WEEK'S FOREIGN POLICY EVENTS

LD272046 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1400 GMT 27 May 84

[From "International Panorama" program presented by Gennadiy Gerasimov]

[Text] Hello comrades! The past week was one of particularly intense Soviet foreign political activity.

In Moscow, the Soviet-Korean summit talks were held, a letter was sent to the UN general secretary on the problem of relations between disarmament and development, and specific measures being taken in response to the deployment of American missiles in Europe were reported in detail, and our position on outer space was ratified -- that space should be peaceful.

The Soviet-Korean talks undoubtedly promoted a strengthening of friendship and cooperation between our countries. We support the initiatives of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on a peaceful reunification of the country. The United States has turned South Korea into its military bridgehead on the Asian Continent. Caspar Weinberger, the U.S. defense secretary, speaks of the Seoul regime as an ally possessing a colossal strategic significance for the United States. In the south of Korea, the Pentagon maintains nuclear weapons -- 700 of these weapons. American fighter-bombers are deployed on South Korean airfields. The strength of American troops there is being increased. To comment further, it should be stated that Washington has energetically undertaken to strengthen the eastern front of the struggle against us, turning the Pacific Ocean into an Asiatic NATO. It maintains in the basin of this ocean armed forces numbering half a million. It is equipping ships with cruise missiles.

Besides South Korea, another ally of America's here is Japan where these days they are remembering Tsushima; forgetting about the rout of the Kwantung Army in Manchuria, completely forgetting that times are quite different now, in all parameters.

The Soviet Union favors the Pacific Ocean truly being pacific, in the military-political sense, that there should be no cannonades and sinking ships there, that there should be none of that in all other seas and oceans and continents. Our wish for peace was again confirmed by the month of action against the threat of nuclear war, held in May. The world is alarmed by American policy, but Reagan himself does not agree. On Tuesday, the President even got angry when journalists asked him at a press conference whether, as a result of his policy, the threat of nuclear war had not grown? Reagan was asked this question: You said that security in the world has become stronger during the time you have been in power. How do you explain the fact that many people in many countries consider that in the past three-and-a-half years the world has gotten nearer to war rather than to peace? To this question -- perhaps the most important one -- the President replied thus: This is to be explained by the fact, he said, that many people listen to only one side, which confirms that my fingers are itching to blow the whole world up. But my aim consists in the complete liquidation of nuclear weapons.

And so, the President complains that he is not being listened to, while the other side is being listened to. This would be a compliment to what in the West is called Soviet propaganda. In actual fact, of course, his administration does not spare money on propaganda, so that people do listen to the other side also; but they not only listen, but compare the words and deeds. And there is a fundamental difference. The Soviet Union's words do not differ from its deeds. Speaking of our adherence to the cause of peace, we back up our words with peaceful initiatives, proposals, and even unilateral commitments not to be first to use nuclear weapons or not to be first to place anti-satellite weapons in space. But the President's words concerning complete liquidation of nuclear weapons contradict his deeds and his new missiles.

Take this week: much has been written about the Pentagon's space plans. Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, in reply to the appeal by American scientists, declared: We are resolutely against the development of widescale systems of anti-missile defense. We are for a ban on anti-satellite weapons.

First, a few words about anti-missile defense. This business, as you know, is dubious. The idea, it is said, belongs to Baron Munchausen: he brought the muzzle of his gun right up to the muzzle of the enemy's and when the latter opened fire he sent a cannonball to meet it and thus kicked the enemy's cannonball into the enemy's camp. The British scientist, John Birnall, writes on this subject that despite this precedent of Munchausen's it is not reasonable to pin one's hopes on ballistic interception. Now thought is being given to laser interception. But it is not a question of technology, of the technical possibility of anti-missile defense, but of the American military's dangerous illusions of sheltering itself from a return strike and, as they hope, a weakened strike, by means of this AMD shield.

Reagan compares Soviet-American relations with the confrontation of two duelists with pistols, with fingers on the triggers, and he dreams of a bullet-proof jacket for himself, this same anti-missile defense. But surely this is an attempt to destabilize the military balance. Would it not be better to discard the pistols and cease to engage in expensive military research in the style of Baron Munchausen? As for the passion for work in the field of anti-satellite weapons, this is an attempt to gain the opportunity to blind and deafen the enemy by depriving him of satellites; that is, again a threat of destabilisation of the situation.

Our country has unilaterally declared a moratorium on putting anti-satellite weapons into space as long as other countries act in the same way. And there was some interesting voting in the House of Representatives of the American Congress on Thursday. The House voted for the establishment of a year's moratorium on the testing of anti-satellite weapons. The Pentagon has been refused funds for continuing the testing, already begun, of the so-called ASAT system, on condition that the Soviet Union does not develop and test an analogous system.

The Reagan administration, in its militancy, has gone so far that it has startled Congress, which is normally quite complaisant on everything concerning military expenditures because, they say: "it's almost a patriotic duty, no point in being stingy here." Even the House of Representatives reduced the sum for the manufacture of MX missiles. The President was requesting enough for an additional 40 units, but obtained -- at least at this stage of Congressional proceedings -- enough for 15 units, while the funds will be frozen until April of next year and will remain frozen if by that time talks begin with the Soviet Union on control of armaments.

Congress hopes that the talks will begin, but then the Pentagon would not receive the money. This means that it is to its advantage to thwart the start of these talks. If they are thwarted it will receive the money.

Another thing: The Senate Armed Services Committee opposed the allocation of 105 million dollars for the manufacture of artillery shells and bombs for the delivery of paralyzing artillery shells and bombs for the delivery of paralyzing nerve gas. These three successive events show the growing mistrust of the American legislators regarding the reasonableness of the White House's military requests. But of course it is not worthwhile building special illusions here: The Pentagon knows how to defend its own interests.

Another event during the week in the field of Soviet-American relations was the New York meeting of the U.S.-USSR Trade and Economic Council. Taking part in it on the American side are corporations and companies -- what is called big business. This meeting itself shows that the desire of business to do business with us remains, but the administration adopts a position of so-called linkage of trade with purely political claims on us.

They are stepping up the numerous bans. The White House's anti-Sovietism has not changed, and one of its consequences is the impossibility of our sportsmen taking part in the Olympics in Los Angeles.

WESTERN CAMPAIGN OVER SAKHAROV'S HEALTH SCORED

LD301357 Moscow TASS in English 1338 GMT 30 May 84

[Text] Moscow, May 30 TASS -- Western mass media are continuing a hostile anti-Soviet campaign, with the issue of the "plight of A.D. Sakharov and his wife Bonner" being chosen as a pretext.

"Sakharov is dying." "Bonner is denied elementary medical aid" scream the headlines in Western papers. Some of their Moscow correspondents have received instructions from their bosses in Western capitals to prepare...Sakharov obituaries. As expected, the U.S. President has joined this unseemly propaganda farce.

For the provocation undertaken by American special services at the U.S. Embassy in Moscow with the White House's knowledge has failed. This has been admitted even by those who are at the head of the embassy. It seems clear that another malicious anti-Soviet campaign has failed. But they in Washington think otherwise: The lie that is repeated several times may seem to be true to uninformed people. The issue was picked up by several government officials from a number of other NATO countries. They are all "concerned" -- this word now often occurs in the lexicon of American services -- over the state of health of Sakharov and Bonner.

"Healers from the Central Intelligence Agency are crying their heads off over the health of people; they are suffocating with grief. Let us comfort the sympathisers: The Soviet Union is not pre-revolutionary Russia. Holding leading positions in world science, Soviet medicine is capable of providing and it does provide qualified aid to millions of Soviet citizens. Bonner receives it in full measure at the country's best clinics where the most experienced eye specialists work. The prestige and skill of these specialists are such that hundreds of citizens from developed capitalist countries come to the USSR to be operated on at our ophthalmological clinics. Everybody, including the organisers of the current provocative campaign, know that thousands of their fellow-countrymen dream of having the opportunity to get into the clinics of Filatov and Gelmgolts, to Professor Fedorov.

Bonner, according to a conclusion made by experienced doctors, does not need services of any foreign specialists. The state of her sight is such that early this year she was allowed to drive a car, which she does. Her way of life is rather active -- this might well be known to some officials from the U.S. Embassy in Moscow with whom she was constantly in touch. She does housework, types a lot on her typewriter (for the embassy).

As to Sakharov, having notified the West about his so-called "hunger strike," he aimed to create a pretext for another campaign in order to draw attention to his provocative writings. Well, he does not conceal that. This is confirmed, by the way, by Bonner's children who live in the United States, making business on their stepfather's "works" and wasting his foreign currency fees and handouts for "services" to some people.

What about the "hunger strike"? Let us cite exact medical facts: Sakharov feels well, takes regular meals, and lives an active way of life.

As to the latest whim of Sakharov's wife, seeking to leave for Italy, it is not prompted by her desire to get into a foreign clinic, but by her striving to slander the Soviet reality, as the experience of her previous trips shows.

Let the organisers of the current anti-Soviet campaign not flatter themselves with hopes. They will gain nothing by blowing one more soap bubble. It will burst all the same. Facts will expose even more the organisers of the undertaking involving Sakharov and Bonner. By the way, Sakharov and Bonner, according to people close to the couple, are irritated by the clumsy, primitive way of work of their patrons. Bonner's daughter, Tatyana Yankelevich, describing her meeting with the White House chief, the main advocate pressing for their "salvation," is known to have said with venomous irony: "The President, big deal. So we did go to that White House, he came out, read a prepared speech and that was that..."

This is what can be said about the "healers" and their "patients."

U.S. CONTINUES MISSILE PRESSURE AT NATO SESSION

Reagan Intimidating Delegates

LD310745 Moscow TASS in English 0735 GMT 31 May 84

[Text] Washington, May 31 TASS -- At a meeting with the delegates to the current spring session of the NATO Council here Wednesday, U.S. President Reagan personally joined in a campaign of pressure on U.S. allies, demanding that they strictly honor their collective security commitment. The case in point is, above all, the strict observance of the schedule for the deployment of more newest U.S. nuclear missiles in Western Europe. The President made it plain that the White House would not tolerate any deviation from that decision. Intimidating the delegates to the NATO Council's session with the notorious "Soviet military threat," President Reagan reaffirmed that the U.S.A. intended to build its relations with the U.S.S.R. from "the position of strength."

President Reagan went so far as to maintain that only a buildup of the nuclear capability of the NATO bloc could allegedly compel the Soviet Union to sign arms limitation treaties.

At the meeting in the White House, the U.S. President presented to the retiring NATO Secretary General Joseph Luns the highest U.S. Government distinction, "Liberty Medal." In doing so, the Washington administration recognized the "outstanding services" of Joseph Luns, who is notoriously known for his active part in whipping up the arms race, and above all, Luns' "wise leadership" of the North Atlantic alliance at the time when a decision on the deployment of U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles on the territory of several Western Europe NATO member-countries was being imposed on them.

The meeting followed a prolonged "arms-twisting" session at a secluded villa in Maryland. There, "amiable" Washington's hosts had completely isolated the ministers from the outside world. It follows from statements of high-ranking administration officials, that, alongside efforts to impose on them a program for NATO's "nuclear re-armament," the ministers were asked to endorse U.S. plans for the establishment of anti-ballistic missiles defense with space-based elements. Washington was also pressing its Western European allies into joining in its planned interventionist actions in the Persian Gulf zone. In addition to that, Washington demanded that they immediately start a massive modernisation of the conventional forces of the North Atlantic bloc.

According to the American press, despite a dramatically scaled-up pressure on the part on the U.S. Administration, the meeting is not as smooth as Washington wanted it to be. The news magazine U.S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT stressed that differences between Western allies on key issues were becoming more palpable. The weekly points to West Europeans' anxiety over a sharp cooling of Soviet-U.S. relations. U.S. allies are interested in expanding trade and brisking up cooperation with Moscow, U.S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT writes.

THE WASHINGTON TIMES admits that Western European countries are striving for dialogue with the U.S.S.R. THE WASHINGTON POST in its turn makes note of a serious apprehension of the NATO governments over the mounting anti-nuclear protests among the Western European public.

Bush 'Camouflages' U.S. Policy

LD302146 Moscow TASS in English 2119 GMT 30 May 84

[Text] Moscow, May 30 TASS -- By TASS political news analyst Boris Shabayev:

American Vice-President George Bush, opening a jubilee session of the NATO Council, has set forth in a high-flown manner, characteristic of the present Washington leadership, the main goals and tasks of the imperialist bloc for the coming 35 years. He gave top priority to the "West's responsibility for the defence of Third World countries." Their independence and territorial integrity, Mr Bush claimed without batting an eyelid, are threatened by... "Soviet adventurism" in Asia, Africa, and Latin America.

This is what one would call laying the blame at somebody's door. It is difficult to imagine how it is possible to distort generally known, and quite recent facts in such an offhand way.

The intervention in Lebanon and sabre-rattling in the Persian Gulf, outrages against Grenada, open preparations for an invasion of Nicaragua, and gross interference in the internal affairs of El Salvador, provocative sorties against Libya and support for Tel Aviv's and Pretoria's policies -- these are indelible stains on Washington's reputation. This policy shows that the U.S. ruling circles do not intend to reckon with natural social development processes that are taking place in newly-free countries, but ignore the peoples' striving for freedom and independence and encroach upon their sovereign rights.

The United States, however, invariably suffered in its policy one defeat after another. It was forced to leave Lebanon in disgrace. It failed to force Syria down to its knees, suppress the national liberation movement in El Salvador, and strangle the Nicaraguan revolution. Even Washington's "victory" over the tiny and defenceless Grenada turned into a moral and political defeat, drawing condemnation even from the camp of American allies.

It would be naive to believe that Washington's powers that be do not realise this. The more so, for the presidential elections are just around the corner. Hence, special emphasis on the attempts to camouflage the essence of its gendarme policy and sweep into it NATO allies. Let us recall: the Reagan administration resorted to the signboard of "multinational force" of three NATO countries to cover up its Lebanese adventure. At present, contemplating an armed action in the Persian Gulf, the United States, according to Western press reports, is intensively seeking support from Britain and France, which amounts to hiding behind the same screen. Even the invasion of Grenada was billed as a "collective" undertaking.

Urging NATO members to assume "guarantees of freedom and independence of the Third World," George Bush only tried to formulate in a more acceptable manner the demands which some Washington leaders, including Pentagon chief Caspar Weinberger, bluntly advanced on several occasions as preparedness for war outside the European theatre.

Results of the NATO Council's session in Washington will show how far the allies will go in Washington's wake. But even today, there are reports in the press about the "stud," currently underway at NATO headquarters, on the possible expansion of the sphere of the bloc's combat operations beyond Europe. According to the Indian STATESMAN, this has been recently confirmed by an official spokesman for the British Defense Ministry. Moreover, there are facts attesting to the direct use of NATO's military equipment in Lebanon and Zaire.

The attempts to assign universal gendarme functions to the imperialist military bloc, which NATO is, and accentuate its aggressive direction are becoming obvious. Regarding nearly all developing countries as a sphere of its "vital interests," as a site for building its military bases and stationing its Armed Forces, and as a target of shameless economic plunder, the United States threatens their independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity. No hypocritic prattling about the "defence" of young nations, used by Mr Bush, will hide this obvious truth.

NATO Secrecy Noted

LD302128 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1445 GMT 30 May 84

[Excerpts] On what principles does Washington construct its foreign policy? These principles are being graphically shown at a NATO Council session in progress in the United States.

Although this is, so to speak, a jubilee session in connection with the noisy celebration of the 35th anniversary of the North Atlantic bloc, the usual militarist calls are emanating from Washington: Deploy ever newer U.S. nuclear missiles in Western Europe, at the same time start increasing conventional weaponry still further, and, along with these, deploy military systems in space. Washington threatens those who do not agree unquestioningly to this with all sorts of punishments.

The meeting of NATO foreign ministers took place today in an atmosphere of special secrecy behind tightly closed doors at an old manor in the U.S. State of Maryland. Evidently this is just the sort of atmosphere -- far from view where it is more comfortable, as the Americans themselves put it -- to twist the arms of one's allies.

At the same time, in order to calm the public, the U.S. leadership and certain other Atlantic politicians are making statements about the benefit of dialogue and the desirability of talks. However, it is certainly clear that the arms race and dialogue are incompatible.

As far as talks are concerned, they must be held on the basis of observance of the principle of equality and equal security. Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko recently stressed once again that if the United States and other NATO countries which act as one with it are ready to accept this basis and restore the situation that existed prior to the deployment of new U.S. missiles in Western Europe, then the possibility of renewing talks on nuclear weapons will open up. That is what we are calling on the United States and its allies to do.

PRAVDA VIEWS NATO PRESSURE OVER CRUISE MISSILES

LD301336 Moscow TASS in English 0950 GMT 30 May 84

[Text] Moscow, May 30 TASS -- The flow of promises coming from Bonn, London, and Rome that no missile may be launched from the territories of the respective countries without the sanctions of their governments is not drying up, commentator Igor Melnikov said in PRAVDA. But are such assurances worth much, he asked, if American General Bernard Rogers, NATO supreme allied commander, Europe, disavows them with a drill-sergeant's bluntness almost weekly?

Public concern in Western Europe has been made all the greater by the fact that the politicians and generals of the NATO militarist bloc readily allow themselves to be led by Washington wherever it wants. It is not difficult to realize how dangerous this kind of obedience is. The overseas strategy-makers see the European Continent as nothing but a possible theatre of operations in the immediate vicinity of vital centres in the Soviet Union, the commentator said.

As soon as any of the allies goes even a jot from the Pentagon's concept, he is declared almost a "heterodox" by Washington and NATO leading quarters. It is from these quarters that accusations were hurled at The Hague the other day.

Since the Netherlands has still not made the decision on American cruise missile deployments in its territory, the government of that country was arrogantly advised of its "lack of political leadership."

The NATO Headquarters was irritated also by the Danish Parliaments' decision to withdraw the national contribution of that country, amounting to 48 million kroner, from the bloc's common fund set up to finance the installment of Pershing-2 and cruise missiles.

The tightening of militarist screws in the NATO camp is being accompanied with hypocritical calls for "enlivening dialogue" and even "building a bridge" between East and West. If talks are to be conducted, not as a decoy, but for really dismantling the nuclear palings in Europe, the removal of American first-strike missiles from the continent should, as the Soviet leadership has declared on more than one occasion, become their indispensable condition, Igor Melnikov stressed.

REAGAN VIEWING OLYMPICS AS POLITICAL SHOW

LD301324 Moscow TASS in English 1040 GMT 30 May 84

[Text] Moscow, May 30 TASS -- The 1984 Olympics hold interest to the Reagan administration exclusively as an opportunity to stage a major political and propaganda haymaking show, V. Sergeyev said in SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA. It intends to use the games to give a boost to the President's popularity among American voters in advance of the forthcoming elections and show that Washington is "right" in conducting its anti-Soviet policy.

But while at first Reagan relied in furthering these aims the ill-famed slogan "The Russians are coming," now the campaign is running under the slogan "The Russians are not coming." With a short time left before the Olympics, the U.S. National Olympic Committee got a new president, William Simon, a former finance secretary and Reagan's close crony and confidential person. The Los Angeles Olympic Organizing Committee's officials responsible for competitions in different sports also include many members of the Reagan-Bush 1984 election campaign committee. According to one of them, T. Hinshow, they see their work at the Olympiad as a jumping-off board for making political career in the event of Reagan's re-election.

In a bid to achieve the set aims, they in Washington have not even shrunk from lies, calumnies, and insults against the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, which have been readily picked up by the mass media in the United States. The Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Central Intelligence Agency have mobilized the reactionary groups of every stripe on their payroll, the commentator said.

These bands are operating with the blessing of the Reagan administration, he went on. Guided solely by its selfish political objectives, the U.S. Government has compelled the national Olympic committees of the USSR and other socialist countries to abandon plans to send their teams to the Los Angeles Olympics. After trampling the Olympic Charter underfoot, President Reagan is now shedding crocodile tears over the Olympic spirit and making bombastic, hypocritical statements of regret over the non-participation of sportsmen from a number of countries in the forthcoming games.

Reagan has assigned an ambiguous role also the American sportsmen on the U.S. Olympic team. The gold medals they will win in the absence of most of the world's strongest sportsmen should also win Ronald Reagan, the White House hopes, extra votes at the forthcoming presidential elections, the commentator concluded.

IOC PRESIDENT SAMARANCH ARRIVES IN MOSCOW

LD301711 Moscow TASS in English 1702 GMT 30 May 84

[Text] Moscow, May 30 TASS -- President of the International Olympic Committee Juan Antonio Samaranch arrived here today. He is accompanied by president of the Association of National Olympic Committees Mario Vazquez Rana, president of the Association of International Federations -- participants in the Summer Olympics Primo Nebiolo, IOC director Monique Berlioux.

AAPSO CONGRESS ON SOLIDARITY ENDS IN ALGIERS

Delegates Score Imperialism

LD301033 Moscow TASS in English 0850 GMT 30 May 84

[Text] Algiers, May 30 TASS -- On Tuesday, the participants in the Sixth Congress of the Afro-Asian Peoples Solidarity Organization [AAPSO] continued discussing ways and means to strengthen Afro-Asian solidarity in the struggle against imperialism's global strategy.

Speaking at a plenary meeting, Abderrazak Bouhara, the head of the Algerian delegation, member of the Permanent Secretariat of the Central Committee of the National Liberation Front party, said that participation of representatives of socialist countries, of progressive and democratic forces of Europe, Latin America, and other regions of world in the current congress gives the AAPSO a universal character and raises its effectiveness.

He pointed out that the importance of the peoples' solidarity grows more than ever before now that many peoples of the world are subjected to exploitation and oppression, and when imperialism's aggressive policy poses a threat to the unity, security, stability, and independence of the developing countries.

Nguyen Thi Binh, the SRV's minister of education, who leads the Vietnamese delegation, pointed out that the AAPSO, which unites the peoples' efforts in the struggle against their common enemy -- international reaction and imperialism headed by the USA, develop and grows stronger with the development of the liberation struggle in Asian and African countries.

Time has gone when imperialism could dictate its will to the peoples. The USSR and other socialist countries are a powerful bulwark of peace and progress, Nguyen Thi Binh said.

Anahita Ratebzad, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, vice president of the AAPSO, spoke of the Afghan people's struggle in defence of the gains of the April Revolution. Despite imperialism's and reaction's intrigues, the Afghan people confidently build a new life, she stated. One can now firmly say that the main counter-revolutionary forces have been routed.

An address to the peoples of Asia and Africa by prominent religious figures from various countries who are attending the AAPSO congress was read out at the meeting. They expressed serious concern over the increased danger of a war catastrophe in the world, the danger which has been brought about by U.S. imperialism's militarist preparations and by its encroachment on the independence of peoples. The present situation, the address says, requires that the efforts to strengthen solidarity of African and Asian peoples and their cooperation with the democratic and anti-imperialist forces of the world should be redoubled.

USSR Peace Initiative Hailed

LD310919 Moscow TASS in English 0908 GMT 31 May 84

[Text] Algiers, May 31 TASS -- The Sixth Congress of the Afro-Asian Peoples' Solidarity Organization closed here today. It was attended by envoys from 90 countries.

In its final documents, the congress urges the peace forces of the world to join efforts to remove the threat of nuclear war and to curb the arms race. Participants in the congress highly appreciated the peace initiatives of the Soviet Union and stressed that a firm alliance between the national liberation movement and the countries of the socialist community and united actions by all progressive, democratic, and peace-loving forces of the world are essential for the success of the anti-imperialist struggle of the peoples.

MOSCOW SENDS GREETINGS ON AFRICA LIBERATION DAY

Soviet Government's Message

MB280916 Moscow in Ndebele to Zimbabwe 1730 GMT 24 May 84

["Message of the USSR Government to African People on the Occasion of African Liberation Day, 25 May" -- issued in Moscow on 24 May]

[Text] African Freedom Day is on 25 May. The USSR Government has sent a message to all heads of government of African states and to all African peoples on the occasion of African Liberation Day:

The message notes that this day of African solidarity and unity is very important to native Africans, who are positively engaged in the liberation struggle to free their countries from colonialist, capitalist, and exploitationist regimes, and from the discriminatory apartheid of the Boers, which is meant to turn black men into slaves of the white man. It says that every assistance is needed for the development and security of new African governments in accordance with the policies they have freely chosen. The Soviet people are great friends of the countries which have freed themselves from the shackles of oppression, and on this day of freedom, the USSR reiterates its solidarity and unity with the people of the African Continent.

Those African countries which have emerged from colonial bondage have made spectacular progress in economic development and redressing the wounds inflicted on national economies by long periods of exploitation by colonialists. The free African nations have broken the shackles of oppression and are now instrumental in ensuring that peace in the world is maintained, all causes of violence are removed, the outbreak of nuclear war is prevented, and a period of everlasting peace on earth is assured.

The greatest danger currently threatening the African peoples' progress and development are the efforts of exploitative regimes to thwart African aspirations through strangulation of their finances and economies. These gangster countries want African countries to be tucked under their arms in economic and political matters before granting economic assistance. These countries do not want to see any progress and economic well-being in African countries.

The United States poses the greatest danger to African countries, as it has done in other parts of the world. It envies the African Continent and wants to impose its will by force on the African people, thereby ensuring the continued theft and exploitation of the continent's mineral resources. These resources rightfully belong to the black man of Africa. The capitalistic countries are bent on dominating the African Continent in the political and military spheres, making the continent their own playground.

There is evidence that these countries are creating friction and divisive conditions within the continent in order to divide the OAU, for example, the flames of war in Chad, in the Horn of Africa, and in other parts of the continent. The capitalist countries are using the Boers in Pretoria to fuel the flames of war in southern Africa. These capitalist countries sponsored by the United States want to make the Boers the supreme power in Africa, especially in southern Africa. Capitalist countries are disturbing and retarding the war to liberate the whole African Continent from the shackles of colonialism and exploitation. That is why it is so important for the African countries to strengthen and secure their hard-won independence and the progress they have achieved since Freedom Day. There is no doubt that regardless of the present events on the African Continent, the indigenous people will emerge victorious, create just conditions in their countries, and enjoy the sovereignty of their fatherland.

The Soviet Union unreservedly supports the black man's cause in ensuring that peace and progress prevails forever in Africa. Additionally, the USSR wishes the African people speedy success and progress in strengthening their unity and fighting gangster, exploitative regimes, thereby hastening the day of true progress. The USSR will continue to restrain interference in African internal matters. The USSR wants to see the African people enjoy the fruits of their natural resources. The USSR, together with the African countries, is committed to destroying exploitative regimes, which have become filthy rich through the sweat of the African people coupled with unrelenting theft of the mineral resources of the African Continent. The USSR fully supports all those countries that are continuously subjected to destabilization by the Boer regime in southern Africa. The USSR will continue to supply all the necessary aid to the people of Namibia, under the leadership of SWAPO, and also to the people of South Africa, under the leadership of the ANC, in their war against the Pretoria regime that prides itself in making the black man the slave of the white man.

The capitalist countries are engaged in fanning the nuclear arms race in the hope of becoming dictators to mankind. The USSR, following the principles of Lenin, wants to see mankind enjoy a spirit of community and peace in the world, removing all causes for friction and violence in the world order and retarding the arms race in order to avoid a nuclear holocaust which would reduce this world to a mere pile of ash.

The African people are also doing their best to ensure that peace and friendship continues to exist in the four corners of the globe.

On the occasion of their Freedom Day, they are wished accelerated success in demolishing the exploitative and colonialistic discriminatory regimes, thereby hastening the dawn of the new order in which everyone lives in freedom and peace.

Supreme Soviet, Council Message

LD241052 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0730 GMT 24 May 84

[Text] In connection with African Liberation Day, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the Council of Ministers have sent cordial greetings to state and government leaders and the peoples of African countries:

Liberation Day is a significant date for the African peoples and for all those who have supported and still support them in their difficult struggle against imperialism and colonialism, racism and apartheid, and for strengthening their national independence and the right to decide their future for themselves.

The peoples of the Soviet Union are faithful friends of the liberated states, and celebrate this festival together with the African peoples with a feeling of sincere solidarity.

Having thrown aside the fetters of the colonial yoke, the countries of Africa have achieved notable successes in national construction and the solution of many complex problems of socioeconomic development. The new Africa has become a real factor in the peoples' struggle for peace and international stability, and is an active participant in the general struggle of peace-loving forces to avert the threat of nuclear war.

The historic achievements of the African countries, the telegram says, do not cease to worry imperialism, which openly aims to break by any means -- from direct aggression and blackmail to financial and economic promises -- the will of the Africans to pursue independent international policies and go forward along the path of economic and social progress.

The United States' attempts to declare a wide area of our planet, including Africa, a sphere of vital interest and to draw the continent's peoples into an imperialist strategy of global political and military confrontation are direct threats to the security of African countries. The forces of imperialism and reaction are increasing their attempts to undermine the unity and cohesion of African states. To this end, dangerous hotbeds of tension are being fanned in Chad, in the Horn of Africa, and in other areas.

Africa's enemies stop at nothing to complicate the situation in the south of the continent, where the racist South African regime is striving to establish its hegemony with the connivance of the United States and its other allies from the imperialist camp.

The imperialists continue to hope to turn back the process of free national development in Africa. But the liberated African countries are fully determined to defend and consolidate the achievements they gained through protracted struggle and at the cost of countless sacrifices and hardships. The entire progression of world events is convincing proof that it is impossible to defeat those peoples who are imbued with ideas of genuine independence, and who doggedly defend their right to be masters of their own house.

The Soviet Union understands the strivings of African states for an improvement in the political situation on the continent, and their natural desire to strengthen their unity and cohesion on a broad antiimperialist and anticolonial platform, and to make the OAU, which has proved itself to be an instrument for the protection of their general interests, still more effective.

The Soviet Union has been, and remains, a consistent supporter of strengthening the sovereignty of African states, and firmly supports their efforts to build their own lives themselves without any outside interference whatsoever. The Soviet Union firmly supports the efficient use of the very rich natural resources of Africa in the interests of the development of African states and peoples, and not in order to enrich imperialist monopolies.

Our country fully supports the frontline states opposing aggressive policies of the racist republic of South Africa, and with the patriots of Namibia and southern Africa who, under the leadership of SWAPO and the ANC, are carrying out a valiant struggle for liberation from the shameful yoke of colonialism, racism, and apartheid.

In conditions where the more aggressive forces of imperialism have sharply stepped up the arms race and openly speak of claims to world supremacy, the Soviet Union is consistently implementing the Leninist course of peace and friendship between peoples, and is increasing efforts to strengthen international security, curb the arms race, and avert the threat of war. The Soviet people are convinced that the active and purposeful actions of all countries and peoples are important in solving the most urgent contemporary problem -- averting nuclear war. A cohesive and peace-loving Africa can contribute toward achieving this vitally important aim.

The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the Council of Ministers wished the states and peoples of Africa new achievements in their antiimperialist, anticolonial, and anti-racist struggle, and in the construction of a peaceful and happy future.

Ilichev Addresses Envoys

LD241634 Moscow TASS in English 1600 GMT 24 May 84

[Text] Moscow, May 24 TASS -- The Africa Liberation Day is a grand day also for the Soviet people, the consistent fighter against imperialism and colonialism, for peace and social progress. This was stated by deputy foreign minister of the USSR Leonid Ilichev. He made today a speech at the annual traditional reception that the USSR Foreign Ministry arranges for ambassadors of African states in Moscow on the occasion of the day.

The speaker stressed that solidarity with the peoples, which cast off the yoke of colonial dependence and which stepped on the path of independent development has been and remains one of the fundamental principles of the Leninist foreign policy of the Soviet state. As is noted by General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Konstantin Chernenko, the necessary and important trend in the struggle for durable world peace now is to side with the rightful cause of peoples, to come out for elimination of seats of violence and war.

Speaking on behalf of African ambassadors in the USSR, Ambassador of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar Frederic Randriamamonjy highly appraised the Soviet Union's all-round support for the struggle of African peoples against colonialism and racism. He emphasized that the USSR took such a stand starting from the Great October Socialist Revolution. "We wish full realization of the Soviet Union's positive initiatives aimed at preservation of international peace", the ambassador said.

TANOV ASSESSES SOVIET ROLE IN AFRICAN STRUGGLE

LD261408 Moscow in English to Africa 2000 GMT 25 May 84

[Excerpts] The 25 May marks Africa Liberation Day. The Soviet people, true friends of the liberated nations, mark this holiday with a feeling of sincere solidarity with the African people. The Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the Council of Ministers have stressed the point in a message of greetings to the African leaders and people on the occasion of Africa Liberation Day. Our commentary is prepared by Georgiy Tanov:

The message of greetings is an important political document. It outlines the Soviet approach to the main African problems. The USSR not only (?states) the historic gains of the African people but understands well Africa's hardships and concerns. One cannot but notice the attempts of imperialist quarters in the West and South Africa to undermine the Organization of African Unity from within in particular and to damage the wide anti-imperialist and anticolonialist platform that has supported this organization for 21 years already.

Even before Reagan came to power, the administration in Washington included Africa in the sphere of its so-called vital interests. The present U.S. Administration is increasingly backing up this idea with bases and fleets and the so-called Rapid Deployment Force, close allied links with the regime in Pretoria. The doctrine of vital interests is militaristic from beginning to end.

It is natural that the document of the Supreme Soviet Government bodies devoted to Africa Liberation Day reflects full solidarity with the nations of southern Africa that directly stand up to the racist Republic of South Africa. If we return to the problems facing all the Africans, we must note that there can be no political sovereignty without economic ones. The Soviet Union is strongly in favor of the rich African natural resources to effectively serve the interests of African development and not to make imperialist monopolies richer. All Soviet technical and economic aid to African countries is fully in line with this principle.

In their message to the leaders and people of Africa, the Soviet parliament and government note that to solve any problem it is essential to prevent nuclear war. In other words, it is a question of the very existence of humanity. The Soviet leaders have noted time and again that much for the prevention of a nuclear holocaust can and must be done by small countries, including African. The antiwar movement is well organized in many African countries and is on the upgrade on the national level. This has become a political reality. One of the key ideas is turning Africa into a nuclear-free zone.

We would like to conclude by recalling what Soviet leader Konstantin Chernenko noted in a recent statement. He said the course of events in the world convincingly shows that the nations cannot be defeated if they have adopted the idea of genuine independence and strongly uphold the right to self-determination. The same thought stands out in the message of greetings from the Soviet leaders to the leaders and people of Africa on Africa Liberation Day.

REAGAN CONFIRMS INVOLVEMENT IN MINING AFFAIR

LD301814 Moscow TASS in English 1755 GMT 30 May 84

[Text] Moscow May 30 TASS - By TASS news analyst Anatoliy Medvedenko.

The American President, Ronald Reagan, in an interview with Irish television has approved of the Central Intelligence Agency's actions on mining Nicaraguan ports. The White House chief thus confirmed his administration's direct involvement in the "mining war" conducted off Nicaraguan coasts.

Several months ago, a Panamanian-registered dry cargo carrier, the Nort Caribe, blew up on a mine when entering the Nicaraguan Port of Corinto. About a dozen of other ships flying Japanese, Dutch, Liberian and Nicaraguan flags met the same fate. The Soviet tanker Lugansk was also among them. There were casualties in killed and wounded among the crews of the vessels.

In a bid to shield their bosses, Somocistas, mercenaries of the U.S. espionage and subversion agency, claimed responsibility for the blasts off the Pacific coast. Under the cover of this version, Reagan has confused Congress for nearly three months, trying to convince it that the White House was not involved.

The CIA chief, William Casey, was no less steadfast. Truth will out, however, sooner or later. It has become known that the mines which damaged the ships had been manufactured in the United States. The piratic speedboats which sowed the mines operated from a CIA-chartered mother-ship.

This and other facts have forced Washington to admit that President Reagan himself endorsed the decision to mine Nicaraguan ports. This news sparked off indignation even among the President's entourage. Senator Barry Goldwater, chairman of the Senate Intelligence Committee, in a letter to the CIA director expressed his attitude to the report that the President approved the mining of some ports in Central America using an Anglo-Saxon word. Daniel Moynihan, vice-chairman of the committee, resigned in protest at the administration's deception of the country's highest legislative body.

The U.N. Security Council examined the issue of the mining of Nicaraguan coasts. The United States used the right of veto to block the resolution denouncing the Reagan administration. The resolution was backed by 13 members. The United States was found guilty of unlawful actions by the International Court of Justice in The Hague. Washington rejected the ruling of the United Nations' supreme judicial authority.

Reagan's statement on Irish television demonstrates once again his administration's imperial indifference to world public concern over the U.S. hostile actions against Nicaragua. It shows that the administration does not intend to abandon the practice of international terrorism that it has institutionalised.

NOVIKOV: REAGAN PORTRAYAL OF VIETNAM BLASPHEMY

LD292031 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1445 GMT 29 May 84

[From "The World Today" program presented by Lev Novikov]

[Text] A grand ceremony for the burial of the remains of an unknown soldier, who died during the American aggression in Vietnam, has taken place in Washington.

This ceremony could perhaps be called nothing more than a shameful farce, since it was adopted on the initiative of President Reagan. A farce it may have been, though the packaging was touching, with solemn music, but the object of it all was quite simple: to build up militaristic and chauvinistic passions in the United States in order to more quickly prepare the public for further American military adventures abroad.

President Reagan himself made a speech during the burial at the Arlington Memorial Cemetery. He shamelessly called the aggression in Vietnam "a noble thing." He christened those who committed bloody atrocities in Southeast Asia "fighters for human dignity." What blasphemy! It was these "noble knights," as the President called them, who razed peaceful settlements to the ground and set fire to vegetation with toxic chemicals. We remember those days when the huge military machine of the most powerful capitalist state was directed against a small country.

In conferring posthumously the U.S. supreme military award, the Medal of Honor, on the unknown soldier, Reagan said that his country was grateful to those who fought in Vietnam and should be worthy of the ideals that they defended. But is this not a call to further aggression in the spirit of the Vietnam war?

KULIK: MEMORIAL CEREMONY ADVERTISEMENT FOR WAR

LD301219 Moscow TASS in English 1152 GMT 30 May 84

["A Farce in Washington" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow May 30 TASS -- TASS political commentator Sergey Kulik writes:

Those circles in the United States which, without a second thought, are ready today to plunge the United States in a military venture in any part of the globe arbitrarily declared by Washington to be a "sphere of American vital interests" quite naturally justify and praise the ventures of their predecessors. That is why, having discarded what has become an axiom for the whole world -- Vietnam is America's shame -- Reagan has proclaimed that Vietnam is a symbol of America's heroism.

The ceremony in the building of Congress in memory of the "unknown soldier", who perished in Vietnam, that was organised with the propaganda bustle typical of the present occupant of the White House, and then the no less pompous interment of his remains at Arlington National Cemetery were planned and carried out not as a warning against a repetition of old mistakes but as an advertisement of future wars.

It has been a long time since Americans have had it hammered into their heads so rudely and brazenly that wars of conquest and the arms race are not only fully justified but are necessary and honourable, and that the Vietnam venture, which left an indelible stain on the conscience of the whole of honest America, supposedly is something to be proud of.

We must defend our heritage -- the President proclaimed in his speech that sounded a clear call to Americans to devote themselves to the cause for which the "nameless hero" had struggled. How did he display his heroism? By burning the land of Vietnam with napalm together with the other GI's, by "carpet bombing" it and poisoning it with "Agent Orange"? Or as a member of some "Green Beret" unit by mowing down women, old people and children who were peacefully living in a country thousands of kilometers away from the United States?

Some people in Washington now say these crimes are a "proud heritage" of America. This "heritage" has a continuation -- the invasion of Grenada, the complicity in the crimes of the Zionist military in the much-suffering Lebanon, the "undeclared war" against Nicaragua and Afghanistan...

Quoting from Henry Longfellow the American President expressed hope that the trace left in life by the "unknown hero" maybe would lead others to his path. To what path? The path of war?

Turning to the heritage of the great American poet, who had called on the peoples to smoke a pipe of peace, it would have been more appropriate to use another quote...wash off the war paint, wash the blood stains from the fingers.

CONGRESSIONAL DISSENT OVER ARMS SPENDING VIEWED

PM301601 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 28 May 84 Morning Edition p 5

[G. Deynichenko article: "Grumble of Discontent on Capitol Hill"]

[Text] A month has elapsed since the U.S. Congress resumed work after the spring recess. At that time, when the senators and congressmen were gathering in the capital, many observers were already forecasting that the sharpest debates on Capitol Hill would develop around the draft federal budget for fiscal 1985, in particular the Pentagon's requests to finance a program unprecedented in peacetime to build up strategic nuclear missile armaments and other militarist projects. Nor was there any doubt that the Reagan administration, which is obsessed with schemes for creating a "strong America" which are as ambitious as they are dangerous, would try to push these programs through Congress intact and inviolable and would make use of every available means to implement this goal.

And that indeed is what has happened. For a month work in the U.S. Congress has proceeded under the sign of Mars. The administration has been constantly presenting questions concerned with appropriations for military purposes for examinations by the chambers and their committees. Let us try to enumerate them. In May the House of Representatives has discussed the Pentagon's requests for resources to be appropriated to develop submarine-launched Trident II ICBM's and to finance the latest "batch" of MX missiles, which are known to be first-strike weapons. Large-scale sums have been requested to begin series production of new generation chemical weapons -- binary nerve gases (more than \$1 billion) -- and to implement military construction programs -- the construction of military bases, stores for nuclear and other weapons in the United States and abroad, airfields, and so forth (more than \$10 billion) -- this is far from being an exhaustive list of the business Congress has had to deal with. Plans to finance the production of Pershings for West Europe, appropriations for the B-1 bomber, and so forth, have been dragged through.

Each time these requests have been accompanied by the usual outbursts about the "Russian threat". Each time the administration has resorted to massive conditioning of the legislators, seeking to repress the recalcitrant and those who voice concern at the scale of the arms race which Washington is pursuing. The tone of the pressure campaign directed at Congress is set by the President himself. He sends letters to congressmen and senators full of demagogic arguments supporting his course, and sometimes even threatens, telephones them, and invites them for "conversations" and admonishments. The White House boss is generally dissatisfied with Congress. Before the recess he had already reprimanded and attacked the legislators in a speech, accusing Congress of "tying the administration's hands" in the international arena.

Indeed, while the American Congress generally acts as a vehicle for Washington's militarist course, voices condemning the administration's line are being increasingly heard on Capitol Hill. The critics do not limit themselves to sharp appraisals. Their mood has been affecting the passage of particular Reagan military programs through Congress. The House of Representatives, for example, has allocated fewer resources for MX missile deployment than the administration requested and has also turned down requests for appropriations to produce binary ammunition. The House has also voted in favor of introducing a year's moratorium on U.S. testing on antisatellite weapons. This amendment to the military appropriations bill for fiscal 1985 forbids the allocation of resources to the Pentagon for the testing of the ASAT antisatellite system in the event of the Soviet Union also observing a year's moratorium on the testing of a similar system.

One should not of course overestimate the results of the voting on military programs in the House. First, White House pressure does work and the Pentagon does, as a rule, receive the billions it needs. Second, requests turned down in the House proceed through the Senate, where the Republicans have a solid majority, without a hitch, and then the behind-the-scenes mechanisms -- the various kinds of conference committees, which usually find the required compromise in the administration's favor -- come into operation.

Nor should one misconstrue the motives governing congressmen voting against the injection of dollars into the Pentagon. Some of those opposed are concerned more by America's financial state, the strain of the budget, and its gigantic deficit.

Were this deficit not to exist, the administration's militarist ambitions might not be meeting and might not have met a certain resistance on Capitol Hill.

But at the moment they are. It is worth adding that the critics of the administration's line, who are, by the way, not only Democrats but also Republicans, are increasingly presenting bills which Washington officialdom sees as "subversive." Let us recall the bill put forward by a group of senators (which included E. Kennedy and A. Cranston) calling for an agreement to be concluded with the USSR on a mutual freeze on the development, testing, and deployment of new nuclear ballistic missiles, as well as space and antisatellite weapons. A similar bill was introduced into the House of Representatives. The legislators are increasingly demanding that the administration relinquish its dangerous plans to spread the arms race into space. The House Foreign Affairs Committee on International Security and Scientific Affairs has criticized the "star wars" program put forward by Reagan, for which the White House has requested around \$1.7 billion for next year alone.

Finally, Republican Senator A. Specter has submitted a bill to the upper chamber that envisages a limitation on the President's powers over the use of U.S. Armed Forces in conflicts abroad, in conditions where the White House is seeking to obtain a completely free hand in sending American soldiers to any point on the globe by referring to vaguely worded "emergency circumstances" to be found in the existing legislation.

It hardly needs to be said that in an election campaign such bills and, what is more, those originating from its own camp, are not at all welcomed by the administration.

To sum up: The work of the last month in the U.S. Congress has shown that the White House and the administration are continuing to "bombard" Capitol Hill with requests to finance militarist programs. And this better than any words reveals the hypocrisy and falsity of Washington's assurances of a "love of peace" and of a desire to "reach an agreement with the Russians on arms control." Who indeed will believe in the peace-making expatiations of a government which by fair means or foul drags billion-dollar sums through parliament for the purposes of averarming and producing new missiles, bombers, and toxic substances for battle?

The Americans themselves are beginning to be increasingly alarmed by this irrepressible militarist appetite. The grumble of discontent on Capitol Hill is being reflected in the growing disquiet felt in American society at the administration's adventurist course, which is capable of leading the United States to the very brink of the abyss.

VINOGRADOV ON U.S. MISSILE PLANS FOR ASIA

LD281805 Moscow World Service in English 1431 GMT 28 May 84

[Text] The London OBSERVER recently published an article which has caught the attention of the Asian public. The article discloses the contents of an official document released by the United States Tactical Air Force Command, a so-called operative manual on the use of land-based cruise missiles. Here is a commentary from our observer Viktor Vinogradov:

It is clear from the document that Washington does not intend to restrict the sphere of updated cruise and Pershing II missiles deployment to the territory of Western Europe. It turns out that back in 1981 the Pentagon planned to equip gradually with land-based cruise missiles not only the U.S. Armed Forces in Western Europe but also American troops in the Pacific and in the Indian Ocean regions where U.S. forces are attached to the Pacific Command [PACOM], which is in charge of American troops stationed in South Korea, Japan, and elsewhere in the region.

The Reagan administration has devised plans of encircling the territories of the Soviet Union and other socialist states with first-strike nuclear missiles. According to the OBSERVER, now when the stationing of American medium-range weapons in Western Europe has become a reality, Washington -- as everything indicates -- is about to take the next step in this direction: Install such missiles in Asia; and South Korea figures in the Pentagon document among the most likely candidates on whose territory new American nuclear missiles may appear. Now this is not accidental. Of course, the U.S. occupation force of 40,000 men in South Korea is armed with the newest weapons. About 1,000 nuclear warheads are stored at scores of major American military bases and strongholds in South Korea. Nevertheless, as the OBSERVER reports, Washington intends to add to this huge arsenal land-based nuclear-capable cruise missiles.

In Japan the bases at Misawa and Sasebo are regarded as sites for the deployment of land-based cruises in Japan, but South Korea and Japan are not the only Asian countries viewed by the Reagan administration as possible sites for first-strike nuclear missiles. At the end of last year Admiral William Crowe, the commander of the U.S. Armed Forces in the Pacific and the Indian Ocean region, took a trip to the Southeast Asian countries. Speaking in Bangkok and Singapore he called for expanded U.S. military presence in Southeast Asia and revealed plans of siting land-based cruise missiles in some countries of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations -- that is, ASEAN.

Nor has South Asia escaped Washington's attention. It has been more and more often reported in the press that Pershing II nuclear missiles may soon appear on the territory of Pakistan. In the meantime the Americans have been persistently trying to convince Islamabad that the deployment of Pershings in Pakistan will, allegedly, greatly strengthen its security. Exposing arguments of this sort, the Indian prime minister, Mrs Indira Gandhi, has said that the deployment of Pershings on the territory of Pakistan would not be in that country's interest. Reagan, she noted, knows our view on the issue very well. Such steps, Mrs Gandhi emphasized, only lead to greater tension in the region.

Indeed, the appearance of first-strike American nuclear missiles, whether in the Far East, Southeast Asia, or Southwest Asia, will undoubtedly lead to the further aggravation of the situation on the continent. But to those who are going to accept the Reagan administration's plans and allow the deployment of American missiles in their countries, we may recall what the British prime minister, Winston Churchill, said in 1951 in connection with the creation of American military facilities in Britain: We should not forget, he said, that by setting up American bases we ourselves become a target and perhaps the very center of the target.

U.S. INCLINATION TOWARD BROADER CW USE SEEN

LD252330 Moscow TASS in English 2158 GMT 25 May 84

[Text] Moscow May 25 TASS -- TASS commentator Yevgeniy Verlin writes:

"The target are persons who are not directly involved in combat operations." This is how the Pentagon strategists determined once the aim of using chemical and bacteriological weapons in warfare. Chemical and bacteriological weapons in their hands became an unprecedented tool of genocide: In "dirty wars" in Vietnam and Korea they were used exclusively to destroy human lives and means for existence. Mainly civilians were perishing, in accordance with the Pentagon's doctrine.

One specific feature of chemical weapons became manifest in Vietnam: to hit also those who use them. In the United States there are about 60,000 soldiers who were affected by chemical weapons. They complain of different ailments, caused by "Agent Orange" defoliant which was used in Vietnam. Part of them fully or partially lost the ability to work, others had posterity with incurable inborn deformities. And finally there are such soldiers who died of cancer: Among veterans the number of cancer cases is unproportionally great.

The passions now rising high in the United States around veterans, victims of "Agent Orange" have become focused mainly on one thing -- whether courts will satisfy veterans' suits to companies, producing chemical poison? If they will, then how much the victims will get? Very few people, however, recall there about the main victims of the Pentagon's chemical warfare -- Vietnamese. According to the most moderate estimates, there are about two million of such victims in Vietnam. The numbers of those people with irreversible chromosome violations in the organism are gradually on the rise through natural increase in population. Particularly in countryside areas where, by the way, where Agent Orange was sprayed. It is difficult to determine the precise proportions of ecological damage. One can have approximate notion of that by the following conclusion of agricultural specialists: chemical agents affected about 2.5 million hectares of forests and 1.3 million hectares of arable land in South Vietnam. The capacity of crops grown there sharply went down which means that the country every year fails to get hundreds of thousands of tons of cereals, vegetables, fruits.

In the United States they prefer to keep silent on that. Meanwhile the United States, in accordance with all norms of international law, must, as the aggressor state, reimburse the damage inflicted upon the country, victim of aggression, which was recorded in Paris agreements.

The events of the recent years in El Salvador, in the Middle East and other regions of the world show that the United States and its allies are inclined to still broader use chemical and bacteriological weapons of genocide. With this aim Americans created a huge "chemical death factory" with numerous foreign subsidiaries.

West German scientists at scientific centers of Gettlingen, Hannover and other cities of the FRG are working for the Pentagon in accordance with top-secret programmes. Among them are scientists who started their career already at the time of Hitler, ensuring the functioning of gas chambers.

Involved in that work are Israelis and racists of the Republic of South Africa who are developing "ethnic weapon" that can kill, depending on the race -- an African or an Indian, a Chinese or an Arab. That weapon, according to some data, is already being tested on Namibians.

In the Pentagon they admire the simplicity of production, convenience of storage and cheapness of chemical weapons. A litre of the sarin gas with the prime cost of 5 dollars is theoretically sufficient to kill 5 million people! Not without taking into account these "merits" the Pentagon equipped with chemical weapons the "Rapid Deploying Force" which is known to be designed mainly for punitive actions against developing countries. That force includes the notorious 82nd Division of the U.S. Air Force, which had experience in conducting chemical warfare in Vietnam. Which country will become the next target of an attack by chemical maniacs from the Pentagon?

SECRET MILITARY FACILITY OFF ALASKA FUNDED

LD250900 Moscow TASS in English 0827 GMT 25 May 84

[Text] Washington May 25 TASS -- The House Armed Services Committee of U.S. Congress on Thursday voted in favour of allocating 12.8 million dollars for building a secret military facility on Shemya Island off Alaska's south western coast. Its construction will be conducted within the framework of the Reagan administration's programme of establishing a so-called anti-missile defence system with space-based elements.

The ASSOCIATED PRESS quotes a committee member, who requested anonymity, as saying that a facility for research and development into anti-missile defences will be built on Shemya Island, situated approximately 500 miles from the Soviet Kamchatka Peninsula. The island is already stuffed with radar and other equipment for espionage against the USSR.

The Reagan administration views the development of the anti-missile defence system with space-based elements as an integral part of the efforts to boost its first-strike capability. At least 24 billion dollars will be allocated for these purposes only during 1986-1989.

COMPARISON OF CHERNENKO CABLE TO ASTEC MEETING

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian in its 25 May Second Edition carries on page 1 Chernenko's message to the American-Soviet Trade and Economic Council meeting in New York. It has been compared with the TASS report published on page A 1 of the 24 May Soviet Union DAILY REPORT and was found to be identical except for the following:

PRAVDA omits dateline and first paragraph, beginning: [Text] To the participants in the eight annual meeting of the American-Soviet Trade and Economic Council

I greet the...(picking up paragraph three, line one)

Last paragraph, last line, PRAVDA reads:...successful in their highly useful activities.

K. Chernenko (supplying "highly" and adding signature)

CANADIAN ENVOY DELIVERS MESSAGE TO GROMYKO

LD301637 Moscow TASS in English 1620 GMT 30 May 84

[Text] Moscow May 30 TASS -- Andrey Gromyko, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first deputy-chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and foreign affairs minister of the USSR, today received Canada's ambassador to the USSR, Peter Roberts.

The ambassador handed over a message from the Canadian prime minister, Pierre Trudeau, to the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Konstantin Chernenko.

Main attention was given during the conversation to the need for urgent measures to defuse international tension and restore the climate of trust in relations between states.

The sides also discussed some questions of the further development of Soviet-Canadian relations in the political and other spheres.

60-YEAR ANNIVERSARY OF SINO-SOVIET TIES HAILED

PM301617 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 31 May 84 Morning Edition p 5

[Article by Doctor of Historical Sciences V. Glunin: "Sixty Years of Soviet-Chinese Diplomatic Relations"]

[Text] An agreement on general principles for settling questions between the USSR and the Republic of China was signed in Beijing 31 May 1924. The agreement marked the end of 6 years of talks on the restoration of diplomatic relations between the two countries, broken off by China's reactionary government after the start of the imperialist intervention against Soviet Russia. The Great October Socialist Revolution marked the beginning of a new era in mutual relations between the countries and peoples. In line with Leninist principles of a socialist state's foreign policy the Soviet Government, from its earliest days, took the course of establishing peaceful, equitable and good-neighborly relations with China, having firmly renounced the imperialist heritage of tsarism in the Far East. This course took specific form in a number of friendly proposals made by Moscow to Beijing.

At the time, the people in Beijing, which was ruled by Chinese militarists, at first failed to appreciate the new historical prospects being offered to China by Soviet Russia's peace-loving initiatives. The Beijing authorities took a hostile stance toward the Soviet state. Chinese forces participated in the imperialist intervention in the Soviet Far East. Northeast China became a hornets' nest of Russian counterrevolution. The anti-Soviet policy of Beijing's militarist governments ran contrary to China's national interests and helped intensify its dependence on the imperialist powers. The Beijing government was ultimately forced to undertake the normalization of relations with the Soviet Union only with the Red Army's rout of the White Guard and interventionist forces, with the strengthening of the USSR's international authority, and with the emerging zone of its diplomatic recognition by capitalist powers, along with the demands of the Chinese public and the upsurge of anti-imperialist demonstrations by the Chinese people.

Under the 31 May 1924 agreement, the Soviet Union, respecting China's sovereign rights and interests, voluntarily renounced the special rights and privileges pertaining to concessions, the rights of extraterritorial status and consular jurisdiction, and the "Boxer" indemnity, and declared that it had no territorial claims against China. The agreement provided for verification of the existing Soviet-Chinese border and its redemarcation. In accordance with the agreement's spirit and letter, relations between the USSR and China were to be established on the new basis of equality, reciprocity, and justice. Agreement on the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries led to the appointment of a Soviet representative in China with the rank of ambassador, and not of an envoy [poslannik], as was the practice of other powers. The 31 May 1924 agreement opened the way for the development of equitable friendly relations between the USSR and China. The agreement's special significance for China lay in the fact that it breached the system of unequal treaties, which had reduced the country to the status of a semicolony of the imperialist powers, and it stimulated the Chinese people's liberation struggle. Sun Yat-sen, the then leader of the Chinese revolution, wrote in a special manifesto that "the Chinese people are filled with gratitude to Russia for this act of justice and friendship. For many decades, China was forced to conclude treaties with foreign powers under which it lost its sovereign rights and agreed to humiliating conditions... The Sino-Russian agreement fully corresponds with the principles of equality and mutual respect for the sovereignty of both states."

Looking back over the history of relations with China, our country can state with satisfaction that it has implemented and is implementing the principles of the Soviet state's Leninist foreign policy with immutable tenacity and dignity, enriching and improving them in accordance with present-day demands. Soviet people have kept the traditions of fraternal friendship and international solidarity with the Chinese people laid down at the time of the 1925-1927 national revolution; at the time of the Japanese aggression in the thirties; at the time of the routing of the Japanese militarist strike force in Manchuria in 1945; during the years of the people's liberation war that the revolutionary forces under CPC leadership waged in 1945-1949 against the reactionary Kuomintang regime, which relied on the American imperialist support and, particularly, in the first decade after the PRC's formation when Soviet-Chinese cooperation assumed unprecedented scale and diversity. During that period of history, the CPC leadership repeatedly noted the outstanding role of Soviet assistance in the development of the Chinese revolution.

Unfortunately, the Chinese leaders' declarations of friendship toward the Soviet Union were frequently at variance with their practical deeds. This is why Soviet-Chinese relations have been subjected to many trials over the past 60 years, and periods of friendship and alliance have alternated with periods of alienation and instability.

The USSR's policy toward China is immutable and consistent. It is based on principles worked out in V.I. Lenin's lifetime. It is enshrined in the decisions of CPSU congresses, in the documents of CPSU Central Committee plenums, and in the speeches of leading figures of the Communist Party and the Soviet state. The Soviet Union has put forward a whole series of initiatives aimed at returning Soviet-Chinese relations to the path of good-neighborliness. In recent years, political consultations have been conducted between the Governments of the USSR and the PRC at the level of deputy foreign ministers. Commodity exchange is gradually increasing, and ties and contacts are being resumed in various spheres. The Soviet Union believes that the normalization of Soviet-Chinese relations accords equally with the fundamental long-term interests of the peoples of the USSR and the PRC and the interests of peace and security. As Comrade K.U. Chernenko has emphasized, the Soviet Union is a consistent advocate of healthier and better Soviet-Chinese relations, but, of course, not at the expense of third countries. Progress in Soviet-Chinese relations and the PRC's participation in the people's struggle to prevent war would undoubtedly help enhance the role of socialism in international affairs and strengthen the positions of the forces of peace.

KIRKPATRICK SPEECHES IN BEIJING ANTI-SOVIET

PM301801 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 May 84 Second Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Kirkpatrick in Beijing"]

[Text] Beijing, 23 May -- The XINHUA agency reports that J. Kirkpatrick, U.S. permanent representative at the United Nations, has concluded her visit to China. She was received by Zhao Ziyang, premier of the PRC State Council, and met with other Chinese leaders, with whom she discussed "international problems of mutual interest." In her speeches in Beijing, J. Kirkpatrick uttered statements against the Soviet Union imbued with the spirit of anticommunism.

LCY CENTRAL COMMITTEE DELEGATION VISITS PRC

PM290950 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 May 84 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Talks Concluded"]

[Text] Beijing, 25 May -- An LCY delegation headed by D. Markovic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, has concluded its visit to China. The XINHUA agency reports that interparty and interstate relations between the two countries were discussed during the delegation's talks with the Chinese leaders.

PRC PLANS TO STATION TROOPS IN HONG KONG

LD301009 Moscow TASS in English 1000 GMT 30 May 84

[Text] Beijing May 30 TASS -- It has been announced in Beijing that Deng Xiaoping, chairman of the Central Commission of Counsellors of the CPC, has stated in an interview with Hong Kong and Macao journalists that "after the return of Hong Kong to China and the exercise of Chinese sovereignty over it, China will station its troops there".

PRC WOMEN'S VOLLEYBALL TEAM BEATS U.S., USSR

Victory Over U.S.

LD300921 Moscow TASS in English 1342 GMT 29 May 84

[Text] Riga May 29 TASS -- China beat the United States 3-1 (set scores 15-9, 15-7, 10-15, 15-6) in the second game on the opening day of an international women's volleyball tournament in Riga, capital of Soviet Latvia.

The more experienced Chinese squad, the world champions, grabbed the victory fairly easily, their cohesive teamwork and powerful attacks being their main weapon. The Chinese players also were able to fulfil successfully all their tactical plans for the game. The Americans' weak spot was their flagging defense, and their blocks were often pierced by the rivals' spikes. Thanks to the energetic efforts of black-skinned Flora Hyman and Rose Mengers, however, the U.S. team's play became more intelligent and dynamic in the third set. But China came back forcefully in the two final sets again, with a display of outstanding skills.

Yuan Weimin, the Chinese squad's manager, was pleased with their play. He said he was glad at their composure and high spirits, which, he said, "are largely due to the warm and wholehearted welcome we have been accorded by the Soviet volleyball fans in Riga." The tournament in Riga will last till May 30, with the teams then to continue competitions in Leningrad on June 1 through 3.

Results of Soviet Match

LD300923 Moscow TASS in English 0758 GMT 30 May 84

[Text] Riga May 30 TASS -- China, the world champions, scored their second victory at an international women's volleyball tournament under way here when they beat the Soviet team 3-1 (set scores 8-15, 15-10, 16-14, 15-11). The winners showed appreciable teamwork and enviable skills.

A prominent Soviet volleyball specialist, Gennadiy Parshin, manager of the Club Radiotekhnika of Riga who are Soviet champions, believes that the world champions have improved their standards of play even further of late. They demonstrate tenacity and coordination in defense and efficient spikes. Parshin said the Soviet squad still have drawbacks and are yet in the process of searching for a playing style of their own.

The Riga stage of the competitions ends today. The four participating teams will now move on to Leningrad to complete the tournament.

INTERNATIONAL PRESS COMMENTS ON USSR-DPRK TALKS

PM291026 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 May 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS roundup dated 25 May: "To Defend the Cause of Peace"]

[Text] The Soviet Union confirms its strategic policy of strengthening peace and security and calls for more active cooperation among all today's progressive forces to thwart imperialism's aggressive designs and prevent war. This is the leitmotif of responses from the international public and the press of various countries to the Soviet-Korean talks and the speeches exchanged by K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Workers Party of Korea Central Committee and president of the DPRK.

The DPRK party and state delegation's official friendly visit to the USSR and the speeches of Comrades K.U. Chernenko and Kim Il-song are at the focus of the DPRK news media's attention. NODONG SINMUN points out that this visit to the USSR by the DPRK delegation headed by Comrade Kim Il-song and the meetings and talks between the two countries' leaders are a new milestone on the way to further strengthening the Soviet and Korean peoples' friendship and cooperation on principles of socialist internationalism. Like the DPRK, the Soviet Union is vitally interested in Asia's becoming a continent of peace and consistently advocates taking effective measures to ease military tension in the Far East and on the Asian Continent as a whole. This approach of the Soviet Union to Asian affairs is a concrete manifestation of the Leninist policy of peace and the peoples' friendship.

Soviet people actively support the Korean people's just struggle for the withdrawal of American troops from South Korea, for Koreans to be granted the opportunity to resolve their affairs themselves, and for Korea's reunification by peaceful means. In Moscow, the newspaper emphasizes, the DPRK leaders declared their active support for the peace initiatives of the CPSU and the Soviet Government and evaluated them as an important contribution to easing international tension and averting a new world war.

K.U. Chernenko, Vietnam's NHAN DAN writes, emphasized that for imperialists, the Asian Continent is one more front in the struggle against the socialist states. The United States has set up a chain of military bases and strong points and deployed nuclear weapons there. The Soviet Union is actively struggling against imperialism's dangerous policy in Asia. It consistently advocates embarking on an active, good-neighborly search for ways to improve the situation on the Asian Continent. The USSR supports Vietnam, Laos, and Kampuchea, which are courageously countering the attacks of imperialism and hegemonism in Southeast Asia and calling for the region to be turned into a zone of peace and stability.

The Soviet Union and the DPRK, Czechoslovakia's RUDE PRAVO states, resolutely condemn the aggressive policy of ruling circles of the U.S. Administration and NATO, that are seeking to upset the military-strategic equilibrium that has taken shape. The USSR directs its chief efforts toward barring the path of imperialism's extremely dangerous policy, halting the arms race, and ensuring a peaceful life for the peoples.

Delhi's INDIAN EXPRESS points out that Moscow emphasizes that the United States possesses a chain of military bases and strong points on the Asian Continent and that it has deployed nuclear weapons there whose range extends to the territory of the Soviet Union and the other socialist -- and not only socialist -- states of Asia and the Pacific. The USSR is opposed to all kinds of "spheres of influence" and "zones of interests" and to exclusive military groupings everywhere, including the Pacific region.

Concerning obstacles being erected by the forces of imperialism and reaction to bar a just solution to the Korean question, another Indian newspaper -- TIMES OF INDIA -- points out, K.U. Chernenko noted the reinforcement of the grouping of U.S. Armed Forces in South Korea and the increasing demonstrations of American military strength.

K.U. Chernenko's speech has aroused great interest in Japan. Japanese newspapers focus attention on the Soviet leader's statements on the imperialists' attempts to knock together militarist axes and triangles like the Washington-Tokyo-Seoul bloc and on the revival of Japanese militarism. Moscow, TOKYO SHIMBUN writes, declares that the U.S. policy of reviving and strengthening Japanese militarism destabilizes the situation in Asia.

Moscow, Australia's CANBERRA TIMES points out, accuses the United States of fueling tension in Asia and implementing a policy according to the "divide and rule" principle in the region.

The Soviet leader emphasized that nowadays the imperialists are continuing to use the tactic of disuniting peoples and setting one country against another.

The Soviet leader, Britain's THE GUARDIAN states, validly accused Washington of trying to turn Japan into an "unsinkable aircraft carrier," for the United States is currently directing its efforts toward strengthening this "unsinkable aircraft carrier."

France's LE MONDE writes: K.U. Chernenko advocated broadening cooperation between the USSR and the DPRK not only in the economic sphere, but also in the sphere of international activity. The Soviet Union advocates Korea's reunification by peaceful means, on a democratic basis, following the withdrawal of American troops from South Korea.

The Soviet leader, the Tunisian news agency TAP reports, convincingly confirmed that the USSR's main efforts are aimed at barring the way to imperialism's extremely dangerous policy.

DPRK, POLAND SUPPORT SOVIET PROPOSALS FOR PEACE

SK310153 Moscow in Korean to Korea 1130 GMT 30 May 84

[Text] In a communique issued in Warsaw as a result of the visit to Poland by the DPRK party and government delegation led by Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and DPRK president, Poland and the DPRK supported the Soviet Union's peace-loving proposals and the efforts of socialist countries to prevent a war and preserve peace and security. Poland and the DPRK regard the Soviet Union's defense measures for opposing the deployment of new U.S. nuclear missiles in West Europe and for maintaining the balance of strength between Warsaw and NATO pact countries as very just. The DPRK delegation arrived in the GDR yesterday on a visit to that country.

U.S. COLUMNIST CITES CIA ACTIONS, KAL INCIDENT

LD301628 Moscow TASS in English 1550 GMT 30 May 84

[Text] Tokyo May 30 TASS -- U.S. special services are shadowing the leaders and politicians of many countries, including Japan, to project American imperial interests there, well-known American journalist Jack Anderson told the Japanese publishing house Kodansha. He cited secret documents of the Central Intelligence Agency and the Pentagon, which had come into his possession and which threw light on Washington's sordid operations of this kind, to prove his point.

In Japan, for instance, Anderson said, the C.I.A. was keeping a close watch on Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone, the emperor and influential politicians. It was busily recruiting agents for the purpose throughout the country, including the administrative apparatus and political parties. The information obtained in that way about the connections and views of the leaders of Japan as well as many other countries was processed in a special C.I.A. department which prepared regular memoes for the U.S. Administration. It is on the basis of such "recommendations", as selfsame Anderson disclosed earlier, that plans of assassinating Fidel Castro and other leaders of sovereign states, who are not to Washington's liking, have been drawn up in Washington.

Speaking about the provocation involving a South Korean airliner sent into Soviet airspace last September, the American journalist said that a classified report of the U.S. Defense Department in his possession bluntly said that the plane had been used as a cover for a reconnaissance operation against the Soviet Union. Anderson said that at the moment of the South Korean Boeing-747's intrusion into Soviet airspace there had been two RC-135 spy planes of the U.S. Air Force near it. One of them had been carrying out diversionary maneuvers, while the other, using the airliner as a cover, had tried to reconnoiter military installations in the USSR in the area of Kamchatka. According to Anderson, the operation had been just part of a large-scale "covert war" which the Washington administration was trying to unleash on the USSR's borders.

JAPAN PRESS HITS CRUISE MISSILES ON U.S. SHIPS

LD311018 Moscow TASS in English 1000 GMT 31 May 84

[Text] Tokyo May 31 TASS -- TASS correspondent Nikolay Tebin reports:

Admiral Silvester Foley, commander of the U.S. Pacific Fleet, who is currently on a visit in Japan, has faced the Japanese with fait accompli: The deployment of Tomahawk cruise missiles has already been started in the U.S. naval ships in the western Pacific. He disclosed this fact at press conferences held in the Japanese capital. These ships will, as Silvester Foley said, call also at the ports of Japan. As the newspaper ASAHI points out editorially, this actually reduces to nought the three "non-nuclear principles" to which Japan is expected to adhere -- not to introduce, not to possess and not to manufacture nuclear weapons.

In accordance with the plans announced by the Pentagon, the Tomahawk missiles are to be installed in all the submarines of the Los Angeles type, two thirds of submarines of the Sturgeon type and a number of surface ships. Last year, Japanese newspapers point out, five submarines of the Los Angeles and 12 of the Sturgeon type called at the ports of Japan. This indicates that the Japanese ports will be used as the home ports for American carriers of cruise missiles in the western Pacific.

The Japanese public is deeply aware of the danger of the nuclear weapons race being unfolded in the Far East by Washington. It is clear to everyone, the newspaper ASAHI writes, that the cruise missiles are a source of a danger of a nuclear war breaking out in the region.

AFGHAN-SOVIET RELATIONS JUBILEE COMMEMORATED

USSR Greetings to DRA

PM291354 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 May 84 First Edition p 1

[Text] To Comrade Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and chairman of the DRA Revolutionary Council, and Comrade Soltan Ali Keshtmand, chairman of the DRA Council of Ministers

On the occasion of the 65th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between our countries, we send to the PDPA Central Committee, the Revolutionary Council and Government of the DRA, to the entire Afghan people, and to you personally, dear comrades, cordial, fraternal congratulations.

From the very beginning, Soviet-Afghan relations have been built on the principles of genuine equality and mutual respect. Their foundations were laid by the creator of the world's first socialist state, V.I. Lenin, at the time when the Great October Socialist Revolution had been victorious in our country and the Afghan people had managed to restore their national independence as a result of a lengthy, heroic struggle.

New prospects for the development of the traditionally friendly and good-neighborly Soviet-Afghan relations were opened up following the April Revolution carried out by the Afghan people under the leadership of the PDPA. They have been considerably enriched and are characterized by broad and multifaceted cooperation.

The Soviet Union expresses total solidarity with the DRA in its struggle against the aggression unleashed by international reaction and imperialism, and wholly supports its efforts to develop the national economy and culture and ensure peaceful living conditions. We rate highly the realistic and constructive program for the settlement of the Afghan situation put forward by the DRA Government. The Afghan people can be confident that the Soviet people are their reliable friend.

We are convinced that the relations of lasting friendship between the Soviet Union and the DRA will continue to develop and deepen in the interests of the two countries' peoples and of the strengthening of peace and international security.

We wish the Afghan people and the DRA leadership new successes in the struggle for their country's happiness and prosperity, in the building of a new society based on the principles of justice and social progress.

CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and USSR Council of Ministers

DRA Greetings to USSR

PM291303 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 May 84 First Edition p 1

[Text] To Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and Comrade Nikolay Aleksandrovich Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers

On behalf of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan (PDPA) Central Committee, the Revolutionary Council and Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan (DPA) and the entire Afghan people, we cordially congratulate the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the Soviet Government and the great fraternal Soviet people and you personally, dear comrades, on a significant date in the history of Afghan-Soviet relations -- the 65th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between Afghanistan and the USSR.

The foundation of the friendly and equal relations between the Afghan and Soviet peoples was laid after the Great October victory by the leader of the world proletariat and founder of the world's first socialist state, Vladimir Ilich Lenin, whose bright name is dear to the freedom-loving Afghan people and to all progressive mankind. Leninist principles of good-neighborliness, equality, mutual respect for national sovereignty and territorial integrity, noninterference in internal affairs and mutually advantageous cooperation have been and remain to this day the driving force that ensures the all-round advancement of Afghan-Soviet relations.

The establishment of diplomatic relations and the recognition of Afghanistan's independence and complete sovereignty by Soviet Russia were for our country an act of tremendous historical significance. With the friendly and selfless support of their great northern neighbor, the Afghan people were able to increase their strength many times over in the just struggle to restore national independence. The friendship between our peoples has honorably stood the test of time and has hardened and strengthened even more.

The victory of the national democratic revolution in Afghanistan in April 1978 opened up broad new prospects for the development of relations between our countries and peoples. Afghanistan's historically established friendly and good-neighborly ties with the Soviet Union have been enriched with qualitatively new forms and content, have acquired a truly fraternal character, and have grown into indissoluble ties of revolutionary solidarity and fruitful, comprehensive cooperation. These relations are strikingly expressed by the Soviet state's selfless international assistance to revolutionary Afghanistan in the development of its national economy, in the building of a new society, and in the defense of our motherland's sovereignty and freedom. Cooperation with the Soviet Union in the trade and economic sphere, in the sphere of science and culture and in the training Afghan national cadres is of invaluable significance for Afghanistan.

The Afghan people, the PDPA and the DRA Government are deeply and sincerely grateful for the fraternal support from the great Soviet Union to the cause of the April Revolution and to our struggle against interference and intervention by the forces of imperialism and reaction. We assure you, dear comrades, that we will continue to preserve and comprehensively strengthen cooperation and solidarity with the USSR, the other socialist countries, and all progressive and peace-loving forces.

We express firm confidence that the relations of fraternal friendship and the mutually advantageous, fruitful Afghan-Soviet cooperation will continue to be deepened and enriched in the interests of our countries' working people and in order to strengthen peace and security in the region, in Asia, and throughout the world.

On this significant anniversary in the history of Afghan-Soviet relations, we wish the fraternal Soviet people, the Leninist CPSU, the Soviet Government and you personally, dear comrades, further big successes in the fulfillment of the majestic tasks outlined by the 26th CPSU Congress and in the noble struggle for detente and disarmament, for the preservation of peace and security in the world, and for mankind's progress.

PDPA Central Committee, DRA Revolutionary Council Presidium and DRA Council of Ministers

Moscow Meeting Held

PM290953 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 May 84 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Fraternal Friendship"]

[Text] A public meeting devoted to the 65th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the USSR and Afghanistan was held in Moscow 24 May.

The speakers pointed out that Soviet-Afghan ties, whose foundations were laid under V.I. Lenin, are developing on the principles of equal rights and good-neighborliness and fully accord with the interests of the two countries' peoples. Having risen to a new level since the April 1978 Revolution, these relations have become a vivid example of truly fraternal friendship. Z.N. Nuriyev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, participated in the meeting.

BAKHTAR SCORES U.S. EFFORTS TO INTERVENE IN GULF

LD291435 Moscow TASS in English 1329 GMT 29 May 84

[Text] Kabul May 29 TASS -- High-ranking U.S. Administration officials and President Reagan in person have made every effort to make Arab states in the Persian Gulf call in American troops to "protect shipping" in its waters, the Afghan news agency BAKHTAR said. Using the Iran-Iraq war as a pretext, it said, Reagan has exploited once again the oft-repeated thesis that the Persian Gulf is a "zone of U.S. vital interests" and that the United States intends to "ensure the freedom of shipping" there.

The American President, the Afghan news agency said in a commentary, speaks about a region lying thousands of kilometres away from U.S. shores as if it belonged to America. Washington's envoy Murphy has been sent to Saudi Arabia with a presidential message which, BAKHTAR said, bluntly suggested that the Arab neighbours of Iran and Iraq should ask the United States for military interference in the affairs of the Persian Gulf.

But Washington's latest effort to press the Arabs into "inviting" American Armed Forces to their region has been of no avail. The example of Lebanon, where the true aims of American foreign policy have revealed themselves in all their sordidness, is still too fresh. The United States, however, has not given up attempts to use the Iran-Iraq war for interference in the affairs of countries and peoples in that part of the world.

Even if one assumes that shipping in the Gulf will indeed stop, BAKHTAR said in conclusion, why should the United States, which imports less than five percent of its oil from the Persian Gulf, be so bothered? Besides, has anybody appointed it to guard shipping in the region? The answer is simple: Washington is seeking to use any pretext for extending the network of its military bases around the world. It is with this aim in mind that it is cultivating more and more seats of tension.

USSR TRUCK DRIVER DIES HEROICALLY ON DRA HIGHWAY

PM241545 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 22 May 84 Second Edition p 1

[Lieutenant Colonel V. Skrizhalin dispatch: "Soldier's Feat"]

[Text] Limited contingent of Soviet forces in Afghanistan -- Private A. Rusyanovskiy, driver of an Ural-375 truck, knew this road leading from Khayraton to Pol-e Khomri and on to Salang like the back of his hand. The Akbeli Mirza pass, through which the column crossed, was also very familiar to him. A dangerous pass. Ups and downs, but the chief thing is the bends. Watch both sides.

Nobody will ever be able to say what Aleksandr Rusyanovskiy was thinking at the moment an Afghan vehicle packed with people came careening round a bend on the wrong side of the road, the driver unable to turn the wheel.

...Perhaps he was thinking of his native Moldavian village of Bolshoy Volokish, smothered in orchards, where his mother and father -- Natalya Aleksandrovna and Grigoriy Yefremovich -- were awaiting his return. Perhaps he was thinking what he would tell his comrades at the Komsomol meeting. On their return from a trip, the Komsomol members would get together to talk about the lofty duty of the internationalist soldier. But there is one thing we can say for certain: He was not thinking about himself.

A few meters, fractions of a second -- that was all the Soviet soldier had.

With an abrupt turn of the wheel, Pvt Rusyanovskiy turned his truck out of the path of the Afghan vehicle and headed for the precipice...

The Afghan vehicle stopped, the Soviet trucks that were following stopped. Drivers and passengers went to the edge of the precipice and bared their heads...

At the cost of his own life, the Soviet soldier saved the lives of many Afghans.

ELIMINATION OF MORE AFGHAN GANGS NOTED

PM241534 Moscow KRSNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 22 May 84 First Edition p 3

[TASS dispatch: "Elimination of Gangs"]

[Text] Kabul, 21 May -- As a result of successful operations by DRA Army and security forces subunits in the Provinces of Parvan, Helmand, and Ghowr, counter-revolutionary gangs which were terrorizing the peaceful population have been eliminated.

GROMYKO REBUFFS HAYDEN QUERY ON SAKHAROV

NC291705 Paris AFP in English 1609 GMT 29 May 84

[Text] Moscow, May 29 (AFP) -- Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko today refused to reveal anything about the health of dissident Soviet physicist Andrey Sakharov, visiting Australian Foreign Minister Bill Hayden said.

Mr. Hayden said he asked about Mr. Sakharov and his wife Yelena Bonner during a meeting with Mr. Gromyko. He was told it was an "internal affair". Moscow would "not be told how to deal with the Sakharovs by other countries."

"Gromyko then said, 'the conversation on the subject ends here' and terminated the dialogue," Mr. Hayden said. Mr. Gromyko appeared "irritated."

Members of the Australian delegation said Mr. Gromyko added that Moscow would not talk about the Sakharovs with "anybody".

Mr. Sakharov, aged 63, has been on hunger strike since May 2 to try to force the authorities to let his wife go for medical treatment in the West, according to their friends. His wife joined the hunger strike on May 12.

The Nobel Prize winner disappeared from the closed city of Gorkiy on May 7 and no further news of the couple has since been obtained, friends said.

Mr. Gromyko said too many countries criticized the Soviet Union for its human rights policies when they were not above reproach themselves, members of the delegation said.

VAN TIEN DUNG MEETS WITH GENERAL JARUZELSKI

OW301419 Moscow in Vietnamese to Vietnam 1300 GMT 30 May 84

[Text] The first secretary of the Polish United Workers Party Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic, Jaruzelski, has just received Comrade Van Tien Dung, member of the Political Bureau of the CPV Central Committee and Vietnam's national defense minister, who heads a SRV military delegation now on an official visit to Poland.

A PAP report says that during the talks, both sides discussed issues of continued cooperation between the Polish People's Republic and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and exchanged views on world issues. The Vietnamese military delegation visited the headquarters of the capital's military region in Warsaw and Polish Armed Forces units. A Poland-Vietnam friendship meeting was held at the first mechanized regiment in Prague.

Addressing the meeting, alternate member of the Polish United Workers Party and Polish Minister of National Defense Siwicki stressed the heroism and valor of the Vietnamese people in the defense of their fatherland's freedom and independence in the war against the imperialist aggressors.

The SRV national defense minister said that the Vietnamese Armed Forces have upheld vigilance in protecting their people's peaceful labor and are fully determined to defend every inch of land of Vietnam and safeguard peace in Southeast Asia.

USSR-SRV ENTERPRISE STRIKES OIL OFF SOUTHERN SRV

LD290842 Moscow TASS in English 2111 GMT 28 May 84

[Text] Ho Chi Minh City May 28 TASS -- TASS correspondent Aleksandr Mineyev reports:

The first oil has been struck at an offshore oilfield near the southern coast of Vietnam. This significant event occurred on Saturday, May 26. The drilling bit of the Soviet prospecting vessel Mikhail Mirchink reached an oil-bearing bed at a depth of about three thousand metres. The vessel is conducting work for the joint Soviet-Vietnamese enterprise for the prospecting for and production of oil and gas on the continental shelf of the SRV's south. Simultaneously with exploratory drilling at the above mentioned oilfield, an offshore stationary platform is being constructed at an accelerated pace.

The first oil-bearing well is an impressive success of the internationalist collective of the "Vietsovpetro" joint enterprise which was founded several years ago under an agreement between the Governments of the USSR and the SRV. Soviet and Vietnamese geologists, fitters and drillers work over there side by side.

The success of Soviet and Vietnamese oilmen opens up new prospects for the development of the oil producing industry in Socialist Vietnam. Prospecting for oil and gas deposits on the shelf is one of major areas of Soviet-Vietnamese economic cooperation which now covers more than fifty projects of the republic.

U.S. CHARGES OF YELLOW RAIN IN SOUTHEAST ASIA HIT

LD302104 Moscow TASS in English 2041 GMT 30 May 84

[Text] Moscow May 30 TASS -- TASS commentator Petr Nikolayev writes:

The United States continues a campaign of slander in an effort to prove that Soviet chemical weapons are used in Southeast Asia. Since proofs cannot be furnished, they are being invented. Colonel Amos Townsend is among those engaged in manufacturing such falsehoods.

Colonel Townsend, who is he? The U.S. journal CHEMICAL AND ENGINEERING NEWS carries some information on his biography. He received an education as biologist, worked for two years at Fort Detrick, the main centre of the U.S. Army for the development of biological and toxine weapons, participated in the Pentagon's secret operations to test weapons of new types, including biological weapons, during the war in Vietnam. He served for about a year in the State Department. In 1979 he was sent as a "private person" into camps of Pol Pot men and other Khmer counterrevolutionaries situated in Thailand. At first, he operated there under the guise of a physician, then he openly engaged in manufacturing falsehoods. It must be noted that on the basis of those falsehoods American journalist S. Seagrave wrote the book "Yellow Rain."

A report on the hearing before the subcommittee on arms control, oceans, international operations and environment of the Committee of Foreign Relations of the United States Senate published last year throws the light on how the colonel was fabricating and sending "samples" to the Pentagon, how they were turned over to researcher Chester Miroch, who repeated the invention that micotoxines" in armed clashes on the border with Thailand was spread in the USA on the basis of this falsehood.

If there were uses of "micotoxins" then there must be victims. So pseudo-physician Townsend presented Khmers as "victims" of Soviet chemical weapons. Under the guise of medical aid he injected to them micotoxins and atropine in large doses, causing disturbances of psychics and memory. He taught his victims how they should answer questions about "yellow rain." Townsend and his assistants even prepared a directive to this effect, multiplied it and sent it to their agents. (One of these directives was recently seized by the Afghan Army when a gang of counterrevolutionaries was routed. Then spurious "victims" were presented to journalists, physicians, U.N. experts.

Scientists and specialists from different countries, including from the United States, exposed more than once the falsity of "proofs" and "victims" prepared by Townsend. This was said directly in the "Report on Possible Use of Chemical Warfare Agents in Southeast Asia" that was published in May 1982 by a group of Canadian scientists who made a trip to Thailand and familiarized themselves with "information" collected by Townsend. The point is that the colonel acted too crudely.

Thus, in 1981 he organized the delivery to the USA of samples of leaves and water from a pond that were, allegedly, sprayed from a plane in Kampuchea. If it were so, there would be an approximately equal amount of micotoxins per unit of the area of a leaf and the pond. The depth of the pond is 1,000 times greater than the thickness of a leaf, so the amount of micotoxins in every unit of weight of a leaf must be approximately 1,000 times greater than in a unit of weight of water. Townsend introduced equal concentrations and thus made a blunder.

Washington has not presented a single fragment of a shell, a mine, missile or bomb that could prove the fact of the use of chemical weapons. The attempt by Amos Townsend and the U.S. special services to present bees' droppings for "yellow rain of the Soviet make" has also flopped. This attempt was exposed by scientists from Australia and America, specifically by Professor Mathiew Meseelsen.

All kinds of falsehoods are being manufactured in the USA in an effort to justify its chemical arms race, its refusal to conclude an international agreement on complete liquidation of those horrible weapons.

FURTHER REPORT ON FRANCO-WEST GERMAN SUMMIT

LD301317 Moscow TASS in English 1135 GMT 30 May 84

[Text] Paris May 30 TASS -- TASS correspondent Yuriy Lopatin writes:

Questions of expanding bilateral cooperation in the military sphere held the central place at the regular Franco-West German summit that has ended here. An agreement on the joint production of an anti-tank helicopter of the second generation, that is to be armed with French and West German missiles, was signed in the course of the meeting. It has also been decided to set up a bilateral group for the joint launching of artificial satellites for military purposes. As noted by the French press, France and the FRG intend to work jointly on a total of some fifty projects in the field of armaments. These include the creation of a new Franco-West German combat plane and a specialised plane for naval reconnaissance.

Much attention was given to the crisis situation in the European Economic Community and its acute financial and economic problems. When speaking to newsmen the French President Francois Mitterrand and the FRG Chancellor Helmut Kohl tried to demonstrate firm resolve to secure from London at the forthcoming session of the European Council of the Communities a "greater understanding" in the matter of the British contribution to the EEC budget. As is known, the government of Margaret Thatcher insists on a reduction of this contribution. But, as it is stressed by the newspaper LE MONDE, this advertised "unity" manifests itself only as regards general principles while "differences are inevitable" when concrete figures will be mentioned.

France and the FRG, President Mitterrand stated, are "fully resolved" to raise the question of the high U.S. bank rates at the conference of the leaders of the seven biggest capitalist countries in London on June 7-9. Among the worst consequences of the American policy in this field he named the "tremendous growth of the indebtedness of the developing countries and the undermining of measures directed at curbing crisis that threaten the world monetary system".

SPANISH COMMUNIST DELEGATION VISIT SUMMARIZED

LD301706 Moscow TASS in English 1617 GMT 30 May 84

["At the Invitation of the CPSU Central Committee " -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow May 30 TASS -- A delegation from the Communist Party (Spain), including Ignacio Gallego, the party's general secretary, Fidel Alonso, member of the Executive Committee and Secretariat of the party's Central Committee, Jose Serradell, member of the Executive Committee and Secretariat of the party's Central Committee, and Juan Ramos, member of the Executive Committee of the party's Central Committee and general secretary of the Party of Communists of Catalonia, stayed in the Soviet Union from May 21 till 30 at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee.

The delegation had a meeting at the CPSU Central Committee with Boris Ponomarev, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and Vladimir Zagladin, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first deputy head of the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee.

During their stay in the Soviet Union, the delegation visited, along with Moscow, also Leningrad and Georgia. They had conversations at the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia and the Leningrad regional CPSU Committee.

The representatives of the Communist Party (Spain) visited Moscow State University, a factory and a collective farm and familiarized themselves with the work of their party organizations to fulfill the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress.

The Spanish comrades spoke highly of the achievements of the Soviet people in building developed socialism and the CPSU's concern for the well-being of the Soviet working people and voiced support for the USSR's peaceful foreign policy.

COMPARISON OF CPSU-SPANISH COMMUNISTS MEETING

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 23 May in its Second Edition on page 4 carries a TASS report entitled "Meeting Between Delegations of the CPSU and the Communist Party (Spain)." The TASS report has been compared to the TASS English version published in the 24 May Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page G 3, under the heading "Spanish CP Faction, CPSU Delegation Meet," and, after omitting the dateline, reveals the following variations:

On page G 3, paragraph one, last line, PRAVDA substitutes 22 May for "today";

On page G 4, paragraph two, line four, PRAVDA reads: ... Soviet Union's successes and its genuinely peaceable foreign policy are a source of ... (rewording);

In the same paragraph, last line, PRAVDA reads: ... national and social liberation.

The meeting participants stated that the aggressive policy ... (rewording and supplying additional phrase).

PONOMAREV RECEIVES SPANISH PARLIAMENTARIANS

LD301614 Moscow TASS in English 1600 GMT 30 May 84

[Text] Moscow May 30 TASS -- Boris Ponomarev, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Foreign Relations Commission of the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet, received in the Kremlin today a delegation from the Senate of the General Cortes (Parliament) of Spain led by Senate Chairman Jose Federico de Carvajal.

Satisfaction was expressed on the Soviet side with the development of Soviet-Spanish relations, which received a fresh impulse during a recent meeting between Konstantin Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and King Juan Carlos I of Spain and Jose Federico de Carvajal, leader of the delegation from the Senate of the General Cortes of Spain.

It was pointed out that the development of mutually advantageous Soviet-Spanish links contributes to the cause of peace and international security and to an overall improvement of the international situation. The Soviet Union's readiness to continue multiplying contacts with Spain in the interests of the peoples of both countries was reaffirmed.

The present-day situation has seriously deteriorated as a result of actions taken by the American Administration executing a policy of banditry in relation to many countries, which have opted for the road of social and political emancipation, and trying to make the United States and NATO militarily superior to the USSR and the Warsaw Treaty Organization.

The Spanish parliamentarians were told in detail about the constructive proposals of the Soviet Union for ameliorating the international situation, put forward in speeches by Konstantin Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

It was stressed that the peaceful foreign policy of the USSR stems from the very nature of the Soviet state. In this connection the guests from Spain were told about progress in fulfilling the tasks of advancing the country's economy and raising the material and cultural standards of the people.

The chairman of the Senate of the General Cortes of Spain pointed out that the two countries hold close positions on a number of questions, first of all the question of the need to lessen tension and return to detente, although they differ on other problems. "I am sure," Jose Federico de Carvajal said, "that the Soviet Union, which knows well what war is, does not want a military conflict". Spain, he said, intends to continue developing and improving relations with the Soviet Union.

A discussion of questions that had been touched upon took place and proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

Tolkunov Luncheon Toast

LD301729 Moscow TASS in English 1645 GMT 30 May 84

[Text] Moscow May 30 TASS -- A delegation from the Senate of Spain's General Cortes is continuing its official visit to the USSR at the invitation of the USSR Supreme Soviet. A luncheon was held in the Kremlin today on the occasion of the visit on behalf of the two chairmen of the Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of Nationalities -- two chambers of the USSR Supreme Soviet. The chairman of the Soviet of the Union, Lev Tolkunov, and the head of the Spanish delegation, Senate Chairman Jose Federico de Carvajal, exchanged toasts.

Conversations in Moscow between parliamentarians from the two countries showed that despite certain differences in our states' views on several issues, we find a common language when the point at issue concerns the vital problems of war and peace, Lev Tolkunov said. We think that much can be done even in the complicated international situation to avoid confrontation, he stressed. The successful development of Soviet-Spanish relations over the past years is an example of that. This happened when detente started to regress. This development is evidence of the sensible course of states and political will of their leaders.

The visit by the Spanish head of state, King Juan Carlos I, to the USSR graphically demonstrated this. "We highly assess the results of that visit, and are convinced that it will facilitate the consolidation of bilateral relations in all spheres", the chairman of the Soviet of the Union said. He noted with satisfaction the consolidation of ties between parliaments, stressing that these contacts promote Soviet-Spanish relations, facilitate and will facilitate stronger peace in Europe and the world at large.

"Your delegation yesterday presented the Soviet leader with the Senate's Gold Medal," Lev Tolkunov said. "We highly value this sign of attention towards our state, its leadership and foreign policy. We want to assure you once again that the Soviet Union, mindful of its responsibility, will follow its course consistently and firmly."

Jose Federico de Carvajal, chairman of the Senate of Spain's General Cortes, expressed profound gratitude on behalf of the delegation members for the cordial reception in Moscow. Our visit, he said, is taking place in the conditions of an aggravated international situation. We, Spaniards, believe in peace, believe in the great potentialities of peace for mankind's development.

Looking back in history, the head of the delegation said, we will see the destructive force of wars. Those who destroyed, however, were themselves destroyed. That is why we, despite differences on several problems, have a common denominator in relations between the two states -- realisation of the need to press for peace.

The guest expressed the conviction that if all people of goodwill pool their efforts in the struggle for peace, peace will triumph. At present, Jose Federico de Carvajal stressed, it is necessary as never before to undertake efforts in order to find ways towards mutual understanding.

The head of the delegation invited Soviet parliamentarians to visit Spain for an official visit. The invitation was accepted with gratitude. The Spanish delegation is continuing its visit.

CPSU SENDS GREETINGS TO WEST BERLIN CP CONGRESS

PM291413 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 May 84 First Edition p 1

[Unattributed report]

[Text] To the Seventh Socialist Unity Party of West Berlin [SEW] Congress

Dear Comrades!

Soviet Communists send you, delegates to the Seventh SEW Congress, cordial greetings and wishes for success in the work of the congress.

Our parties are linked by unbreakable bonds of fraternal friendship based on the tested principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. Soviet Communists are well aware of the SEW's selfless struggle in defense of, and for the broadening of, the social and democratic rights of West Berlin working people and for your city's development in the interests of peace and security in Europe on the basis of strict observance of the four-power agreement.

Your party's seventh congress is taking place in a complex, very dangerous international situation. Under the flag of the struggle against communism, the militarist circles of the United States and other NATO countries are trying to halt the development of the forces of progress, to achieve military-strategic superiority, and to dictate their will to other peoples. To these ends, the conventional and nuclear arms race is being accelerated on an unprecedented scale, dangerous plans are being nurtured to extend it into space, and new American nuclear Pershing-II and cruise missiles -- first-strike weapons -- are being deployed not far from the socialist countries.

Under these conditions, the cohesion of the broadest people's masses beneath the banner of the struggle against the threat of war and their practical actions aimed at reversing the arms race are more important than ever. By actively participating in the broad antiwar movement that has developed in West Berlin, the Communists are making their contribution to the sacred cause of the struggle to preserve peace.

Soviet people highly value the dissemination of the truth about our country by West Berlin's Communists, their exposure to the myth of the "Soviet military threat," and their support for the USSR's constructive peace initiatives. The CPSU and the Soviet Government are doing and will do everything possible to remove tension from world politics, to divert the threat of war from mankind, and to preserve and strengthen peace. We wish the SEW new successes in the struggle to strengthen peace and to implement the tasks facing it.

May the friendship between the Communists of the Soviet Union and West Berlin strengthen and develop!

Long live peace throughout the world!

CPSU Central Committee

Sizov's Departure for Congress

PM290959 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 May 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "CPSU Delegation's Departure"]

[Text] A CPSU delegation consisting of G.F. Sizov, chairman of the CPSU Central Auditing Commission (delegation head), N.V. Arkhipov, secretary of Novgorod Obkom, and D.N. Mochalin, chief of a section of the CPSU Central Committee International Department, left Moscow 24 May to participate in the work of the Seventh Socialist Unity Party of West Berlin [SEW] Congress at the invitation of the SEW Board.

The delegation was seen off at the airport by I.I. Kovalenko, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Department, V.F. Beresnev, deputy administrator of the CPSU Central Committee, and other senior officials of the CPSU Central Committee.

PRAVDA CITES SOLOMENTSEV'S RETURN FROM FINLAND

PM301539 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 May 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Delegation's Return"]

[Text] Helsinki, 29 May -- A CPSU delegation -- comprised of M.S. Solomentsev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the CPSU Central Committee Party Control Committee (delegation leader); K.G. Vayno, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee; V.S. Stepanov, first secretary of Karelia Obkom; and V.S. Shaposhnikov, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Department -- which had been taking part in the work of the 20th Finnish Communist Party [SKP] Congress, left Helsinki today.

The delegation was seen off at the airport by SKP Chairman A. Aalto, other members of the SKP leadership, and E. Kivimaki, general secretary of the "Finland-Soviet Union" Society. V.M. Sobolev, USSR ambassador to Finland, was in the send-off party.

The delegation was greeted at the airport in Moscow by G.V. Romanov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; I.S. Gustov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first deputy chairman of the CPSU Central Committee Party Control Committee; N.Ye. Kruchina, administrator of the CPSU Central Committee; K.N. Brutents, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Department; and senior officials of the CPSU Central Committee.

GORSHKOV RECEIVES FINNISH NAVAL CHIEF TIKKA

PM291333 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 29 May 84 First Edition p 4

[Unattributed report: "On an Official Visit"]

[Text] Rear Admiral J. Tikka, commander of the Finnish Navy, arrived in the Soviet Union 28 May for an official visit.

The Finnish guest and his companions were met at the capital's Leningrad Station by Fleet Admiral V.N. Chernavin, chief of the Main Staff of the Navy, and other Soviet admirals and officers.

Among the welcoming party was Colonel J. Honkanen, Army, Navy, and Air Force attache to the Finnish Embassy in the USSR.

On the same day, Rear Adm J. Tikka was received by Admiral of the Fleet of the Soviet Union S.G. Gorshkov, commander in chief of the Navy and USSR deputy defense minister.

IRISH CATHOLIC CLERGY CONDEMNS REAGAN POLICIES

LD301657 Moscow TASS in English 1635 GMT 30 May 84

[Text] Dublin May 30 TASS -- The conference of Catholic clergy, which represents over 20,000 clergymen of Ireland, has come out in support for the protest movement against the U.S. interference in the internal affairs of developing countries.

Through its missions in a number of countries, specifically, in Latin America, the Irish church has been informed of barbarous violations there of the basic civil rights committed with the knowledge and support of the White House. This has been pointed out in a statement published in connection with the forthcoming visit of Reagan. President Reagan is fully responsible for this, and the population of Ireland has the right and is duty-bound to demonstrate its opposition to this policy during the staying in that country of the head of the Washington administration, the statement stresses.

NORMANDY CEREMONY TO BE PROPAGANDA SHOW

LD302247 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1853 GMT 30 May 84

[From "The World Today" program presented by Aleksandr Zholkver]

[Text] Now we shall view a video report about Normandy -- an abundant, green territory in northern France by the shores of the channel.

At present, the silence there is almost idyllic, but very soon it is to be replaced by a very noisy propaganda show, by means of which Washington has decided to mark the coming 40th anniversary of the British and American troop landing there. That is how it was 4 decades ago. Thus it was that a second front was finally opened at the start of June 1944. It opened after the Soviet Union for 3 years had virtually single-handedly fought against fascist Germany, which mobilized the resources of all of Europe that had been seized by the Nazis. The battle near Moscow, the brilliant victory of the Soviet Army at Stalingrad, and the crushing defeat of the Wehrmacht at the Kursk Bulge were already over. It was only then, when the near downfall of Hitlerite Germany was more and more clearly discernible, that the United States and Britain, after numerous procrastinations, finally undertook a landing of their troops in France.

In that area they had a manifold advantage over the Wehrmacht in both manpower and equipment. As was revealed in the very first hours of the landing, their fear of the fascist Atlantic rampart proved to be greatly exaggerated. There were only infrequent artillery pillboxes, some of which survive even to the present time.

A fresh invasion of Normandy is now being prepared -- an invasion by journalists and, above all, television crews. They are to photograph the American President, who after spending all the years of the war deep in the rear, has now conceived of the wish to visit the sites of the fighting long ago. The first so to speak landings from across the ocean have now arrived there.

But, whatever the propaganda hullabaloo that is launched during the coming few days in these as yet quiet places, it will not be able to silence the historical truth, which reminds one that the chief and decisive front of the struggle against fascism was the Soviet-German front. It was precisely on that front that the Hitlerite war machine was routed and the liberation of the peoples of Europe from the fascist yoke was begun.

SYRIAN VICE PRESIDENT CONTINUES STATE VISIT

Meets Chernenko

LD310735 Moscow TASS in English 0727 GMT 31 May 84

[Text] Moscow May 31 TASS -- Konstantin Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, received today Rif'at al-Asad, member of the leadership of the Arab Socialist Renaissance Party and vice president of the Syrian Arab Republic, who has arrived in the Soviet Union for a visit at the invitation of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR.

The talk they had took place in an atmosphere of friendship and cordiality that are characteristic of Soviet-Syrian relations.

Luncheon With Kuznetsov

PM310959 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 31 May 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "In a Friendly Atmosphere"]

[Text] A luncheon on behalf of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium was given on 29 May in honor of R. al-Asad, member of the Ba'th Party leadership and Syrian vice president. V.V. Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and R. al-Asad exchanged friendly toasts.

COMPARISON OF RIF'AT AL-ASAD-KUZNETSOV MEETING

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 30 May carries on page 4 of its First Edition a TASS report under the headline, "On a Friendly Visit," which reports the meeting between Syrian Vice President Rif'at al-Asad and V.V. Kuznetsov that took place 28 May. The PRAVDA version of the meeting has been compared to the Moscow TASS English version, published on page H 8 of the 29 May Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, revealing the following variations:

Paragraph one, line three, PRAVDA reads: ...arrived in Moscow 28 May on a friendly... (substituting date for "today");

Paragraph two, line three, PRAVDA reads: ...of the USSR, K.N. Brutents, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Department, and other officials. (supplying additional passage);

Paragraph four, first line, PRAVDA reads: ...The same day Rif'at al-Asad was... (substituting "the same day" for "later today");

PRAVDA uses "Near East" instead of "Middle East" in paragraph five, penultimate line, paragraph seven, line one, paragraph eight, line two, and last paragraph, last line;

Last paragraph, last line, PRAVDA reads: the Near East.

Taking part in the conversation were T.N. Menteshashvili, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, other Soviet officials, and also Syrian officials accompanying R. al-Asad on his trip, and Syrian Ambassador to the USSR M.A. al-Halabi....(PRAVDA ends, adding extra passage)

IZVESTIYA REPORTS ESCALATION OF GULF TENSION

PM301632 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 27 May 84 Morning Edition p 4

[IZVESTIYA Press Service report: "Persian Gulf: Real Threat of Intervention"]

[Text] The situation in the Persian Gulf is becoming more complicated every day.

According to REUTER reports, following the 19 May sinking of a Panamanian vessel, air attacks on tankers have resumed there.

The Iraqi Air Force has attacked and hit two large vessels south of Iran's Khark Island in the Persian Gulf, an Iraqi military spokesman announced. This operation, his statement carried by the INA news agency said, was carried out in accordance with Iraq's decision to blockade Khark Island, Iran's largest oil terminal, and other Iranian ports.

News agencies report that a few hours after the Iraqi Air Force attack on two vessels in the waters adjacent to Khark Island, two F-4 fighter-bombers of the Iranian Air Force attacked the Liberian tanker Chemical Venture in international waters not far from a Saudi Arabian oil terminal.

The buildup of tension in the Persian Gulf area is only playing into the hands of Washington, which would like in one way or another to penetrate the Near East area. And although the statements by official U.S. circles have become more guarded after the world's initial and sharply negative reaction to the U.S. plans for military interference in the region, practical preparations for such an action are progressing at full speed. "According to one official," THE NEW YORK TIMES reports, "Saudi representatives have announced privately that, if they were to give permission for Dhahran airport to be used, a U.S. Air Force squadron consisting of 24 F-15 aircraft could arrive in Saudi Arabia 2 days after an official request is presented." The same newspaper writes that U.S. ships and aircraft sent to the Persian Gulf would be allowed to open fire, and adds that "there are some officials who would like to take advantage of this opportunity to strike at targets in Iran."

The prospect of a U.S. incursion is far from pleasing for the Persian Gulf countries. A.Z. Yamani, Saudi minister of petroleum and mineral affairs, has declared that in his opinion, the United States would be rash to undertake military interference in the expanding conflict. The Kuwaiti newspaper AR-RAY' AL-'AMM notes that Washington is interested in seeing the region remain a "hot spot" and its states unable to determine their own fates.

Syria is making efforts for the peaceful settlement of the conflict under the prevailing circumstances. According to reports coming in, Syria's minister of foreign affairs and its vice president have arrived in Tehran.

GEYVANDOV CRITICIZES U.S. MIDDLE EAST POLICY

PM301014 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 25 May 84 Morning Edition p 5

[Konstantin Geyvandov "Political Observer's Opinion": "By Hook or by Crook"]

[Text] U.S. Vice President G. Bush has just made a tour, lasting many days, of a number of Asian countries, ending on the shores of the Persian Gulf -- in Oman. Almost simultaneously with his arrival in Oman's capital Muscat, the Pentagon went on the "offensive" in that region. The ships of the U.S. naval armada in the Persian Gulf and nearby are bristling with the muzzles of uncovered guns. In Washington the ambassadors of Arab countries were told that "a moral threat is hanging" over them, and a demand was made for the American Armed Forces, which are supposedly hurrying to their assistance, to be granted the opportunity to land and make use of military bases in those states.

What are these facts -- a chance coincidence? I think you would have to be extremely naive to believe that. Whipping up military-political hysteria in the Persian Gulf zone is an integral part of the global strategy of the present U.S. Administration. Any pretext is used to this end, and the latest exacerbation of the Iraq-Iran conflict is now just one such pretext. Washington's ultimate aim is to regain the positions which the United States has lost in this strategically important region, including control of its oil resources.

Since American imperialism lost the opportunity to make use of the services of Iran under the shah, this has been one of the U.S. Administration's greatest obsessions.

Former President Carter, seeking to legitimize the escalation of Washington's military-political activeness in the Persian Gulf region, once declared it a "zone of vitally important interests" for the United States. This formula proved particularly attractive to the present White House incumbent, since it is the most suitable instrument for a foreign policy strategy aimed at confrontation everywhere and at the use of military force for the attainment of political goals. Washington believes that it is very convenient to use this formula to implement its objectives at any price, by hook or by crook. And it has at least three objectives in the Persian Gulf.

First of all, the U.S. Administration is attracted by the fact that this is a region in close proximity to the Soviet Union. Having lost Iran, it would like to create a new American military bridgehead on the territory of Arab countries in the Persian Gulf. The essence of the policy is the same as the policy Washington is pursuing at present in deploying its Pershings and Tomahawks on the territory of a number of West European states. Let us remember that A. Haig, the present American Administration's first secretary of state, tried to "sell" that policy to the Arabs in the guise of a "strategic consensus," which implied that the main danger to the Arab countries in the Persian Gulf region was the "Soviet threat," not Israel. The fact that today Washington is trying to achieve the same thing by brandishing the bugaboo of the escalation of the Iraq-Iran conflict, changes nothing.

Second, in the attempt to gain control of the region's oil resources under the invented propagandist slogan of "ensuring freedom of shipping in the Persian Gulf," American imperialism has set itself the goal of constantly holding a pistol to the head of its allies and rivals -- Western Europe and Japan. Here the arithmetic is simple enough. While Near Eastern oil accounts for less than 10 percent of the total American imports of that raw material, many West European countries and Japan depend on oil deliveries from the Persian Gulf for two-thirds of their imports. You would think they could see clearly enough the full danger of Washington's hegemonist plans. But by all appearances, as with the deployment of Pershings and Tomahawks on the territory of a number of West European countries, the U.S. allies prefer not only to close their eyes to it, but even to play along with their senior partner.

Third, it is not hard to see that U.S. military-political activity in the Persian Gulf region is taking place under the flag of neocolonialism in relation to the region's oil-producing countries. And it may be said that this neocolonialism takes unusual forms, whereby the American monopolies drain off those states' funds and resources by drawing them into a costly arms race. One of the most characteristic examples is the multi-billion dollar program of military preparations being implemented in Saudi Arabia. And by systematically spurring on Israel's aggressive, expansionist ambitions on the one hand and whipping up the military-political hysteria over the Iraq-Iran conflict on the other, Washington seeks to make the arms race in the Persian Gulf region take on the scale of real hysteria.

At the same time it should be said that the prospect of direct military interference by the United States and its NATO allies in the region's affairs remains unattractive to the region's countries. Specifically, in connection with the current escalation by the Americans of the military hysteria over the Iran-Iraq conflict, NBC television reported: "The United States has several times discussed with Saudi Arabia and other Persian Gulf states the possibility of joint military actions in the event of the Strait of Hormuz being blocked.

But the U.S. proposals have been rejected each time. No Arab state in the region is prepared to undertake such actions jointly with the United States, however serious the threat." Nonetheless, the facts show that the U.S. Administration is not about to renounce the implementation of its criminal plans. In this connection, I believe, it was no accident that the final point on Mr Bush's Asian tour, which has just ended, was Oman. That country has an official military agreement with the United States, and Washington counts a great deal on that fact in implementing its hegemonist plans.

There can be no doubt that while the Iran-Iraq conflict continues, the U.S. Administration will try again and again to make use of it as a pretext for uncereemonious interference, including military interference, in the delicate, potentially explosive Persian Gulf region. So there is nothing surprising about the striking unanimity with which everyone who values peace, freedom and the peoples' security, is demanding an immediate end to that fratricidal war.

FEVERISH U.S. MILITARY ACTIVITY IN GULF NOTED

LD290217 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1840 GMT 28 May 84

[From "The World Today" program presented by Eduard Mnatsakanov]

[Text] In our first review today, I spoke of feverish preparation by the United States and some of its NATO allies for direct military interference in the Persian Gulf region. I said that a big group of U.S. naval forces was already concentrated there. In the evening, there is new information. It is reported, in particular, that the Pentagon has also sharply stepped up its militaristic preparations in the extensive network of U.S. bases and other military installations concentrated in this oil-rich region.

In particular, a secret U.S. naval base in Bahrain has urgently been put into operation, and hundreds of U.S. servicemen continue to be sent there. The Pentagon military has also obtained the right to use airfields in Oman, which is located at the entrance to the Hormuz Strait. Strong pressure is also being exerted on other states of the region, on whom the United States is doing everything to impose deliveries of major consignments of modern armaments and combat equipment. According to the British newspaper DAILY EXPRESS, the U.S. plan consists of establishing, with the help of Great Britain, a complete blockade in the Persian Gulf region.

REVIEW OF COMMENT ON CHERNENKO'S KOMSOMOL SPEECH

PM301408 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 May 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS roundup: "Peoples' Security Is the Objective"]

[Text] 29 May -- The Soviet Union is doing and will do everything to ensure that relations between states, regardless of their social systems, are relations of peaceful coexistence, good-neighborliness, and equal rights. This idea is stressed by the foreign mass media in its wide coverage of Comrade K.U. Chernenko's speech at the All-Army Conference of Komsomol Organization Secretaries in Moscow.

In his vivid speech, Czechoslovakia's RUDE PRAVO writes, the Soviet leader spoke of the important great tasks of the Soviet Union's Komsomol and youth, which have to be tackled in a complex international situation and in conditions of a perceptibly increased danger of war and a very acute ideological struggle. Reactionary imperialist circles cannot tolerate the chief trend of contemporary world development. They recognize that the wheels of history are turning naturally in the direction of socialism. For this reason these circles are striving to conduct international affairs by operating from a position of strength, trying to upset the natural course of history, developing an arms program of unprecedented scale, and are trying to disrupt the military-strategic balance.

K.U. Chernenko, the newspaper NEUES DEUTSCHLAND (GDR) notes, said that the CPSU and the Soviet Union are doing and will do everything to ensure that relations between states are relations of peaceful coexistence, good-neighborliness, and equal rights. The Soviet leader recalled the initiatives of the USSR and the socialist community countries, aimed at reducing international tension and consolidating peace. He stressed that, since it is necessary to deal with political forces in the world arena to whom good will is alien and who are deaf to the arguments of reason, the deterrent might of the Soviet Union's defense potential plays an indispensable role. It is now not just the guarantee of the Soviet people's creative labor but also the guarantee of universal peace on earth. The Soviet leader called for links with servicemen of the fraternal countries' armies to be safeguarded and developed to the utmost.

The leader of the CPSU and the Soviet state, Poland's TRYBUNA LUDU states, directed the Komsomol and Soviet youth to further develop their initiative and activeness in resolving the tasks of the improvement of developed socialism, production intensification and the communist education of the rising generation. The Soviet Union has accumulated tremendous experience in socialist construction and is surely and reliably paving the way to the implementation of the supreme goal of communism.

The American ASSOCIATED PRESS news agency reports that K.U. Chernenko, speaking in Moscow, said that the Army Komsomol has to tackle important tasks in a complex international situation and in conditions of a perceptibly increased danger of war, the threat of nuclear war, and a very acute ideological struggle. Moscow stresses that the imperialists are persistently trying to upset the military-strategic balance and that the Soviet Union and its allies are constantly launching initiatives with a view to reducing international tension.

The Soviet leader, the British REUTER news agency reports, stressed that in the world arena it is necessary to deal with political forces to whom good will is alien and who are deaf to the arguments of reason. According to Moscow, the deterrent might of the Soviet Armed Forces plays an indispensable role here and is a guarantee of universal peace on earth.

The Soviet leader, Britain's THE TIMES writes, said that reactionary imperialist circles cannot tolerate the chief trend of contemporary development, the fact that the wheels of history are turning toward socialism.

For this reason they are striving to conduct international affairs from a position of strength. Hence their arms programs of unprecedented scale and their persistent attempts to break the military-strategic balance.

The West German DPA agency carried a detailed account of the Kremlin speech. Moscow, the agency notes, stresses that the CPSU and the Soviet Union are doing and will do everything to ensure that relations between states, regardless of their social system, are relations of peace coexistence and good-neighborliness.

The Austrian APA news agency reports the conference speech under the headline "K.U. Chernenko Says That the Deterrent Might of the USSR's Defense Potential is the Guarantee of Universal Peace on Earth." The agency highlights the Soviet leader's pronouncements on the fact that foreign policy and diplomacy can do a great deal when it comes to peoples' security. But they cannot do everything. In the world arena it is necessary to deal with political forces to whom good will is alien and who are deaf to the arguments of reason.

Moscow, Japan's ASAHI notes, points up the need to increase the combat might, training, ideological standard, and moral and political spirit of the Soviet Armed Forces' personnel. The great attention paid to the creation and strengthening of defense potential is linked with the fact that, as a result of the policy of force which imperialist circles are pursuing, the threat of nuclear war is increasing.

FURTHER PROCEEDINGS OF ARMY KOMSOMOL CONFERENCE

GSFG Political Chief Lizichev

PM301505 Moscow KRSNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 30 May 84 First Edition p 2

[Unattributed report on speech delivered at 28 May plenary session of the All-Army Conference of Komsomol Organization Secretaries by Colonel General A. Lizichev, member of the Military Council and chief of the Political Directorate of the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany]

[Text] The speech delivered by Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, at our conference and his paternal address to the leading detachment of Army and Navy youth have moved to the depths of their souls both the young man who has only just joined the ranks and the gray-haired veteran. This speech is graphic testimony to the Communist Party's Leninist approach to work with the Komsomol, which has been, is, and will be its reliable helpmate and combat reserve. We know that the strength of the Komsomol and its substantial contribution to the consolidation of our beloved motherland's might are the result of the party's leading activity. That is why the younger generation of the land of the soviets wholeheartedly exclaims: "The party's plans are our plans, the party's business is our business, our hearts are with the party!"

It is with these thoughts that the personnel of the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany are living and serving on the front lines of the defense of socialism's gains. The Komsomol organizations are making a substantial contribution to young people's communist education and to the mastering of new combat equipment, and they are taking an active part in the creation and improvement of the training base, the development of mass sport, and the organization of useful leisure activities.

According to the results of the winter training period, 36 percent of Komsomol members became excellent-rated servicemen in combat and political training and 94 percent became class specialists. Particularly high results were achieved in the subunits on combat duty.

We have good Komsomol workers. They are enthusiastic, skilled people ardently devoted to their cause. All our participants in the All-Army Conference came to the motherland's capital with good results in all training subjects. Experience shows that many activists subsequently work successfully in other posts and give a good account of themselves in command and party work. In selecting candidates for Komsomol work we will continue to consider not only their main specialty but also people's social activeness, their ability to enthuse and lead young people.

The speaker then stressed that the servicemen of the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany live as a single, friendly combat family comprising representatives of many of the country's nationalities. Our international ties with the GDR working people and servicemen are acquiring vivid new hues. The slogan "Class brothers, brothers in arms are invincible in their unity" is confirmed daily by joint combat work on the exercise fields, the tank training areas, firing ranges, and airfields.

On the Komsomol members' initiative, the patriotic movement under the slogan "Labor worthy of its heroes for the 40th anniversary of the victory!" has developed widely and is gaining momentum among the group's troops. The movement is aimed at improving martial skill and instilling loyalty to the glorious combat traditions.

At the same time, the speaker emphasized, there are many reserves for improving work with the Komsomol. Its energy and initiative are still not being used boldly always or everywhere. Sometimes experience and knowledge are lacking, as is a teacher's tact in working with the aktiv. The efficiency and principledness of those Communists who have been elected to leading Komsomol organs must be enhanced.

In the next few days a group party aktiv meeting will examine questions of the further improvement of party leadership of the Komsomol in light of the instructions and requirements contained in the conference documents. Their implementation will enable the Komsomol of the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany to continue to make a worthy contribution to the reliable defense of our great motherland's state interests.

Soldier From DRA

PM301204 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 30 May 84 First Edition p 2

[Unattributed report on speech delivered at 28 May plenary session of the All-Army Conference of Komsomol Organization Secretaries by Senior Sergeant M. Malygin, secretary of a subunit Komsomol organization]

[Text] My comrades, paratroopers [voiny-desantniki] fulfilling their patriotic and international duty as part of the limited contingent of Soviet troops in Afghanistan, have asked me to convey our ardent combat greeting to you, the participants in the All-Army Conference!

There are no stages in the history of the land of the soviets at which the Lenin Komsomol has failed to display both the industry and enthusiasm of youth and class maturity. At the party's call it has always been and remains in the front line.

The Army and Navy Komsomol's great services have been marked by the motherland's high award. This order is also a high assessment of the military labor of my comrades. Many of them have displayed courage and heroism in fulfilling their international duty, for which they have been presented with state awards. They include Komsomol leaders Senior Lieutenant Valeriy Martyanov, Ensign Anatoliy Mavrin, Sergeant Gleb Kuzmin, and Heroes of the Soviet Union and Komsomol members Senior Sergeants Aleksandr Mironenko and Nikolay Chepik.

The Komsomol organizations of the airborne troops are making active use of examples of courage and heroism to inculcate lofty moral and combat qualities in young servicemen.

The paratroopers, ready to fulfill the most complex tasks in the name of the motherland, are persistently perfecting their combat skill, and are resolutely and skillfully making parachute jumps by day and night, into forests and water, in mountains and deserts.

In speaking of the successes which have been achieved, it must be said at the same time that we still have many untapped reserves for enhancing young servicemen's vigilance and combat readiness and improving their martial skill.

When considering the work of our subunit's Komsomol organization from the positions of the elevated tasks which have been set the Army and Navy Komsomol in Comrade K.U. Chernenko's speech, you can see particularly clearly how much we still have to do to boost the Komsomol ranks' activeness and militancy [boyevitost] and to enhance their influence on the servicemen's life and combat training.

Officials Attend Conference

LD301104 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 30 May 84

[Excerpt] To bring up youth to love its motherland and to hate its enemies, to foster high political and class vigilance and constant readiness for a feat with even more persistency -- this is the task set by Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium in his speech at the All-Army Conference of Secretaries of Komsomol Organizations.

Ways of fulfilling this were discussed at a plenary session of the conference which took place in the Great Kremlin Palace today. In the Presidium were: Marshal of the Soviet Union Comrade Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR Minister of Defense; Comrade Savinkin, head of a CPSU Central Committee department; Comrade Fedorchuk, USSR minister of internal affairs; Marshal of the Soviet Union Comrade Ogarkov, first deputy minister of defense of the USSR; Army General Comrade Yepishev, chief of the Main Political Directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy; deputy ministers of defense of the USSR; military commanders; political workers; secretaries of Komsomol organizations of subunits, units and ships. The discussion of reports continued at the plenary meeting. Taking part were Army General Tretyak, commander of the Red Banner Far East Military District; Petr Smirnov, Komsomol group organizer of the field engineer section of the Central Group of Forces; Major (Baranov), deputy chief of the political directorate of the Order of Lenin Transbaykal Military District on Komsomol work; Warrant Officer Kozlov, secretary of the Komsomol Committee of the military construction group; Guard Major (Stepanov), deputy chief of the political department for Komsomol work of the Red Banner Baltic Military District; Captain (Tasenkov), deputy chief of the political department of the Novosibirsk 60th Anniversary of the Great October Higher Military-Political General Military College; Senior Lieutenant (Makarov), Komsomol group leader of the Army Central Sports Club hockey team; Sergeant (Andreyev), secretary of the Komsomol group of the Komsomol organization of the Khorgos border post of the Red Banner East Border district; Colonel (Poshlin), deputy chief of the Main Political Directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy for Komsomol work. The speakers discussed a wide range of issues connected with further strengthening the role of Komsomol Army and Navy organizations in solving the tasks set for the Armed Forces by the Communist Party and the Soviet Government.

Speakers stressed the need to enhance the activity of Army and Navy youth in socialist competition and full use of its educational potential, drawing in Komsomol members and young servicemen in a struggle for a front-ranking formation and unit and achieving highest results in military and political training.

Admiral Sorokin, first deputy chief of the Main Political Directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy, delivered a concluding report on the work of that section of the Soviet Armed Forces.

The recommendations of the All-Union Conference of Secretaries of Komsomol Organizations were adopted. Participants enthusiastically adopted a letter to the CPSU Central Committee.

On behalf of Komsomol members and all young servicemen, participants in the conference stated their readiness to follow the party as their leader and teacher in the future too, and to constantly struggle for carrying out its programs and aims. For us, the letter says, there is nothing dearer than the cause of the party and the interests of the motherland. There is no higher honor for us than to implement the ideals for which our grandfathers and fathers fought with courage and heroism.

The award to the Army Komsomol of the Order of the Red Banner is seen by members of the Army and Navy Komsomol as a evidence of high appraisal of their military work. Special importance was given to this event by the fact that the award was presented by Comrade Chernenko, prominent party and state figure of the Leninist type. This award inspires us to selfless fulfillment of our sacred military duty, to vigilantly guard the peaceful work of the Soviet people and to defend to the utmost the socialist fatherland.

The All-Army Conference of Komsomol Organizations has assured the CPSU Central Committee that the Komsomol members of the Army and Navy and all Soviet servicemen will even more persistently and selflessly implement the historic decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and will strengthen the combat readiness of the Armed Forces to reliably defend the great gains of socialism.

RYZHKOV ADDRESSES REPUBLIC ECONOMIC CHIEFS

PM311023 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 May 84 Second Edition p 2

[TASS report: "Conference at the CPSU Central Committee"]

[Text] A conference of chiefs of economic departments of union republic Communist Party central committees and party kraykoms and obkoms was held at the CPSU Central Committee 22-23 May. It discussed the tasks of party committees' economic departments in stepping up the monitoring of progress in realizing economic and social development plans in light of the demands of the Central Committee's February and April (1984) Plenums and the propositions and conclusions contained in the speeches of K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

N. I. Ryzhkov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, delivered a report at the conference. There was an exchange of experience on the forms and methods of the work of economic sections.

The following delivered reports to the conference participants: L.A. Voronin, first deputy chairman of the USSR Gosplan; Yu.P. Batalin, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Labor and Social Problems; V.N. Ksintaris, first deputy chairman of the USSR Gosstat; V.V. Dementsev, USSR first deputy minister of finance; M.S. Zotov, chairman of the USSR Stroybank Board; L.M. Volodarskiy, chief of the USSR Central Statistical Administration; N.T. Glushkov, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Prices; and V.S. Alkhimov, chairman of the USSR Gosbank Board.

SHEVARDNADZE ADDRESSES GEORGIAN CC PLENUM

WA211045 Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 7 Apr 84 pp 1-5

[Address by candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia Comrade E.Z. Shevardnadze at the 17th Plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia of 6 April 1984: "From Right Thought, Well Equipped with Experience--to Bold Actions!"--Decree of the CPSU Central Committee 'On the Work of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia on Improving the Management System, Raising the Level of Economic Work, Efficient Use of Resources' and the Tasks of the Republic Party Organization Relating to its Fulfillment in the Light of the Positions and Conclusions Contained in the Speeches of General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Comrade K.U. Chernenko"]

[Text] Comrades!

Economic policy is, according V.I. Lenin's determination, our "main policy," "the most interesting policy for us." In carrying out this policy, the party pays constant attention to economic questions and develops the basic directions and tendencies of its development.

The determining role of the party's economic policy and the fact that the economic sphere has always been and continues to be central in its activity are dealt with in those decisions which were recently adopted by the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet government on the essential, key problems of economic construction -- increasing the effectiveness of the national economy, speeding up scientific-technical progress and perfecting the economic mechanism.

Among these most important party documents is to be found the decree of our party's Central Committee "On the Work of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia on Improving the System of Management, Raising the Level of Economic Work and Rational Utilization of Resources," adopted at the very end of 1983.

Our present plenum is called upon to discuss the tasks of the republic's party organization stemming from this important decree to us, to discuss them in the light of the positions and conclusions contained in the address of Comrade K.U. Chernko at the June (1983) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, his speech at the extraordinary February (1984) Plenum of the party's Central Committee and in a speech at a meeting with voters, and to work out concrete measures for the implementation of the program brought up by the communists of Georgia for a new upsurge of our economy.

The new decree on Georgia of the CPSU Central Committee, which on the whole positively appraises the work of the republic's party organization, signifies a new landmark in our life and again attests what attention and care are given by the party's Central Committee to the further economic and social development of the republic. Such an attitude, such concern cannot but help evoke a feeling of tremendous gratitude. And from the rostrum of our plenum, we turn with words of deep thankfulness to the CPSU Central Committee and General Secretary of the Central Committee Comrade K.U. Chernenko, who has personally familiarized himself with the state of affairs of the republic's economy and has been interested in our conducted experiment. Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko's speech at a triumphal meeting devoted to awarding to capital of Georgia the Order of Lenin and the advice and recommendations given by him at the time of a meeting with the republic's leaders, possess a basic program of importance to our entire party organization.

A marked trace in our life and in our work was left by Comrade M.S. Gorbachev's visit to Georgia, who showed great interest in the experiments being carried out in Abkhazia, the city of Poti and in Makharadzevskiy Abashskiy and other rayons, by Comrade V.I. Dolgikh, who visited many enterprises, by Comrade I.V. Kapitonov, who presented a report on the work of primary party organizations and by Comrade N.I. Ryzhkov, who paid a visit to several of our industrial centers, including Poti. We shall remember for a long time Comrade V.V. Grishin visit to the republic on the occasion of the celebration of the 200th anniversary of the Georgian friendship treaty.

Today we cannot but help recall what great and what interested attention is paid by departments of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers and the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet to the economic experiments conducted in the republic. Many comrades have come to us and familiarized themselves on the spot with the experience that has been accumulated, then generalized it at special meetings and provided much valuable advice and recommendations.

We must point out the major work on preparing a new decree of the CPSU Central Committee on Georgia's party organization that was done by a prestigious brigade of the Central Committee headed by N.F. Lobachev, the deputy head of the economic department. The comrades have skillfully helped us in looking into many tendencies and problems.

We consider to a certain degree the discussion of the question of the work of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia at a session of the Secretariat of the CPSU Central Committee as a report on the organizational and political work of the Communist Party of Georgia, the pivotal direction of which has become, as required by the party and the economy, the economic and social development of the republic.

At the same time, we have assured the CPSU Central Committee that the republic will successfully complete the five-year plan as a whole and assume the positions determined for the immediate future and for the long term.

As always, we must reinforce our words with deeds! The way to this is through systematic implementation of the decisions of the 26th party congress and the subsequent plenums of the CPSU Central Committee, with everything designated in the December decree of the party's Central Committee.

I.

To Perfect Developed Socialism -- A Matter for the Entire Party and Every Party Organization

So -- report and prospects. Such a combination and such a unity contain their own law: in outlining tasks for the future, we look back each time at the route we have traveled and sum up what has been done. This time there is a special need for this since the new decree of the CPSU Central Committee to a certain degree sums up the work accomplished by the Communist Party of Georgia following the adoption of the well-known 1972 decree of the CPSU Central Committee "On the Organizational and the Political Work of the Tbilisi Gorkom of the Communist Party of Georgia on Fulfilling the Decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, which marked the beginning of a decisive reorganization of the work of the republic's party organization in all spheres, first of all, of course, in the sphere of the economy.

Remembering Lenin's indication to the effect that "the economy is our common cause," that "questions of economic construction acquire for us quite an exceptional significance," the republic's party organization conducted a decisive struggle to overcome the relative lag of Georgian SSR behind the average union level in regard to basic generalizing social-economic indicators. This has become our strategic policy in fulfilling the decree of the CPSU Central Committee relating to the Tbilisi Party Gorkom.

Those basic decisions of the party and the government which were adopted in regard to our party organization in the period between the 1972 and the 1983 decrees have served as a solid foundation in this struggle. Each of these decisions individually and all of them together, as well as the efficacious, effective assistance of union ministries and departments, made it possible to create the most favorable conditions for accelerated development and optimal utilization of the republic's productive forces and natural resources.

What are the changes that have taken place in our economic and social life since 1972? During this time, the gross national product doubled and the national income increased 2.1-fold. Industrial production better than doubled and average yearly volume of agricultural production increased 1.7-fold, while state purchases of basic agricultural crops grew two-threefold. Basic production capital doubled, while the volume of capital investment allocated for the development of the economy and culture increased 1.9-fold. Such have been the growth dynamics of the economic indicators.

The gap between union and republic indicators relating to the production of national income per capita was reduced by 24 points in these years, that of industrial production -- by 18 points, agricultural production -- by 23 points, that for the volume of capital investment -- by 13.6 points, for productivity of public labor -- by 15.9 points, for retail goods turnover -- by 6.3 points, for real per-capita income -- by 9 points and for payments and benefits from public consumption funds -- by 4 points. Georgia has moved from among the very last places to leading positions in the country with respect to growth rates of social-economic indicators. Such have been the dynamics of overcoming the republic's lag behind average union indicators.

As a result of the adopted measures, its share in the production of the gross national product of the country grew from 1.3 to 1.6 percent and of national income -- from 1.4 to 1.8 percent.

Our plenum is called upon to specify ways of further social-economic development for the republic. And for a correct understanding of the prospects -- in economics, in politics and in ideology -- it is first of all necessary, as was stated at the June (1983) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, to clearly represent to oneself the character of that state of social development at which we now find ourselves.

Characterizing the period that the country is now undergoing, K.U. Chernenko said that Soviet society has entered the historically long stage of developed socialism; its all-round improvement is our strategic task.

To improve developed socialism constitutes a general party, global and at the same time a perfectly concrete task and to solve it requires the efforts of the entire party and every party organization.

The improvement of developed socialism means, on the one hand, the improvement of already developed forms of management of the economy and all spheres of social life, improvement of the style and methods of our party, the fullest possible and most effective utilization of everything that we have accumulated and, on the other hand, untiring searches for new solutions, new ways which have to replace everything old and obsolete, which has reached the limit of its own resources.

Such a close, organic combination of these two tendencies determines the complex of important, large-scale tasks which we have to solve.

To further rise of the leading role of the party in the various spheres of economic and social-political life of developed socialism is connected first of all with systematic improvement of the style and methods of party guidance of economic activity and strengthening of party influence in the field of management of the economy. A solid economic base is the foundation of mature socialism.

In our party organization, the basis for such an approach was laid by the method of concentration of the efforts of party, soviet and economic organs for the solution of key economic tasks for the purpose of attaining the best possible end results, particularly solidly established after the 26th Congress of the Communist Party of Georgia. This is also noted in a regular decision of the CPSU Central Committee relating to our republic. A well-ordered system of party control developed for the forming of the most important social-economic indicators. Problem work groups and commissions at the center and locally effectively influence today the most important parameters of economic and social growth and the solution of key social-political tasks.

Why have we preferred specifically such a form of work? The fact is that narrow vertical specialization of sectors of the economy has raised with full acuteness the problem of cooperation and coordination. Under the present-day level of economic cooperation between the regions of the country and the republic, which is truly assuming a gigantic scale, all the basic economic and social growth parameters appear in all the many-sidedness of the factors composing them. The unfinished work of some of them is reflected in the results of the work of others and, of course, in our general results. Thus, proper coordination, synchronicity in work and cooperation of the various interested sides acquire today decisive significance.

It is namely for this reason that we took the route of creation of work groups, problem commissions that make it possible to increase party influence with respect to these or those questions, to better concentrate and coordinate the operations of different organs and workers, to effectively locate and eliminate bottlenecks. This is a form of control, organization and coordination. Work groups do not replace existing institutions, but, on the contrary, unify and coordinate their actions with strict control on the part of party organs and organizations. Their main task is to increase the accountability of cadres for entrusted sectors and, where necessary, to oblige them through the power of party influence to overcome the causes hindering the work. Such a form eliminates parallelism, bureaucratic exchange of correspondence, increases the effectiveness of operations, makes it possible to affect the state of affairs through people, through appropriate communist managers. At the same time, responsibility of existing administrative elements, including secretaries of the Central Committee, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, departments of the Central Committee and the Council of Ministers, ministers and so on not only is not diminished but even grows sharply.

Take, for example, a work group of the party's Central Committee and comparable groups of local party organs, ministries, departments and enterprises on the problem of increasing labor productivity. They constantly maintain at all levels within the field of vision this most important indicator of effectiveness and the factors influencing its establishment. As a result, throughout the 10th Five-Year Plan and the two years of the 11th Five-Year Plan, growth of labor productivity in the republic's industry and construction exceeded respectively 11.4 and 12.5 points the rate attained for the country as a whole.

In increasing party influence over the solution of this or that major problem, we first of all set as an objective the creation of a system of managing it and add a major systemic character to the work. We can say that party, soviet and operational organs even before this were constantly dealing with question of improving production quality. Central-Committee secretaries paid attention to them. But the results were insignificant.

The work group has concentrated and united the efforts of different organs and respective managers, specialists and scientists. A complex system of management came into being whose working organ became Gosstandart of the republic. Interregional House of Quality, which in 1972 made up 0.2 percent of the total volume of production, now

has reached 14.5 percent and about one-half in terms of certified products. The existing system provides reliable guarantees of further improving all this work.

And to what extent thanks to an appropriate work group was it possible to activate through an appropriate work group work on rational utilization of manpower resources while closely coordinating it with the realization of other major social-economic problems? In recent years, about half a million persons have been additionally brought into the republic's public production. We adopted a policy of creating in rural areas and small cities with free manpower resources branches of existing industrial enterprises, which has made it possible to efficiently place productive forces, to more effectively utilize the production potential and to strive for equalization of different regions' level of social-economic development.

And what is more, the basis for this was established by a proper system of work. The State Committee for Labor began to operate in a qualitatively new way; a scientific-research subdivision was created. Thus party and operational guidance today is reliably combined with effective utilization of the organizational, scientific and methodological base. This provides us with the possibility to determine key tasks in the sphere of utilization of resources, to have complete mastery of the whole situation and to act more purposefully.

Thus, according to forecasts of scientists and specialists, it is anticipated that there will be in the future in the republic a growth of manpower resources of almost 100,000 persons. Under these conditions, it will undoubtedly be necessary to expand further the network of branches of industrial enterprises and the scales of their construction and modernization.

Another, no less effective, way is the wide-scale development of subsidiary production operations and small industries, including in the republic's agriculture. The experience of Mayakovskiy Rayon is significant in this sense. As we know, an interfarm enterprise began to operate in 1979 in the village of Obcha in cooperation with the Leningrad Scientific-Research Association. This showed quite useful results both from the point of view of increasing the level of employment of manpower resources and strengthening the material-technical base of kolkhozes. For example, in 1982 profit produced amounted to 282,000 rubles. Unfortunately, this experience is still slow in being adopted.

On the whole, everything said confirms in our view the desire to put the matter on a solid fundamental basis and to underpin its solution with a serious scientific and methodological base.

Such a form of party influence as monthly tallying of the economy's developmental results at joint sessions of the bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia and the presidium of the republic's Council of Ministers with involvement of a broad party-economic aktiv has worked out no less fruitfully. Thus unresolved questions and disproportions in the national-economic complex are revealed in timely fashion, additional targets are set for ministries, departments, enterprises and regions for the purpose of providing control lines for the five-year plan and of better directing the labor initiative of the masses. It can be said without exaggeration that these meetings have become in fact our highest working organ, controlling and organizing the fulfillment of targets of the five-year plan according to basic parameters of social-economic development.

As a result of the developed system of party guidance of the republic's economy, as pointed out in the decree of the CPSU Central Committee, economic work is deepening and control over and organization of fulfillment of state plans is being improved. Thanks to it, it has been possible to a significant degree to overcome well-known

difficulties which we encountered during 1981-1983 because of a serious grape shortfall and reduction of planned volume for individual sectors. In 1983 alone, we, because of natural calamities, had a shortage of 480,000 tons of grapes. Despite this, growth of the volume of industrial production last year amounted to 5 percent rather than the 3.2 percent added from the sums of plans of enterprises and associations, which was higher than the socialist commitments.

And in the first quarter of the current year, above-plan industrial production was put out in the amount of 74.6 million rubles, while growth of industrial production comprised 7.4 percent. Growth rate of labor productivity reached 106.1 percent. All these indicators greatly exceed the positions of the national-economic plan.

At the present stage of the republic's economic development, two basic tendencies, two chief tasks are rather clearly delineated. They stem from the very character and nature of the problems being solved by us.

First, because of the fact that the main objective set by the party's Central Committee in the decision on the Tbilisi Gorkom is being successfully achieved -- the republic's lag behind the average union level for the most important economic and social parameters is being overcome at a high rate. And second, because of the fact that despite the work done, a gap still remains and according to 1983 results, it amounted to 15.3 points for production of the gross per-capita national product, 2.9 points for the national income, 23.6 points for commodity industrial production, 10 points for gross agricultural production, 14.8 points for volume of retail trade turnover and 14.3 points for productivity of public labor.

This determines the two approaches to the fulfillment of the decision of the party's Central Committee -- the tactical and strategic, intended for the remote future.

From the point of view of tactics, that part of the decree of the CPSU Central Committee on Georgia is of basic importance where it is pointed out that the republic has many reserves for the continued development of the economy and for its intensification. Putting these reserves into operation should allow us in the immediate future to decisively eliminate the lag behind the average union level. This is one tendency.

At the same time the very fact of turning to the experience of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia for improvement of the system of management, raising the level of economic work, efficient use of resources and preceding decrees relating to our party organization as well as support of many innovations and initiatives bear witness to a very interested attitude of the Central Committee, which pays the most fixed attention. This means that the time has come to achieve the emergence of Georgian SSR among the leading and most developed in an economic sense regions of our country. This now is our strategic task.

At the present time, the republic has at its disposal a powerful potential of objective and subjective factors for considerable quantitative and qualitative growth of production. Further growth of the sizes of basic production and nonproduction funds should be done with a simultaneous rise in the level of intensification of use. Accelerated expansion of production with an intelligent combination of intensive and extensive growth factors, especially while taking into consideration existing unemployed manpower resources, remains as a global strategic policy of further development of the republic's economy for the '80s and '90s.

What has been said also determines the chief directions for further improvement of the style, forms and methods of party management of economic activity, the accent in which increasingly shifted to renewal of the existing economic mechanism, increasing the role of economic factors and stimuli and improvement of financial-economic activity.

Recently in addition to growth of volume indicators in the republic, production standards have been markedly raised and the level of economic work has grown. This has made it possible for it among other leading regions of the country to appear at the December (1983) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee as one of the initiators of the movement for above-plan raising of labor productivity by 1 percent and reducing production cost of products an additional 0.5 percent. In this connection, an obligatory condition is to direct all reserves disclosed in connection with improvement of qualitative indicators of management for the output of additional production.

Thus, an above-plan growth of labor productivity in the republic's industry of 1.1 percent and reduction of production cost of products by 0.51 percent, as is provided in the commitments, ensures the output of additional production respectively of 110 million rubles and an economy of material resources in an amount of almost 46 million rubles. In the agroindustrial complex, this makes it possible according to preliminary estimates to increase production output by 60 million rubles and reduce costs by 25 million rubles.

Nonetheless enterprises and organizations of certain ministries and departments, for example, the State Committee of Wine Making Industry, the Ministry of Food Industry and others take into account far from all the reserves they possess for raising labor productivity and reducing production cost. And on the whole this work is being done so far in the republic without due depth. Operational managers and party organizations have still not worked out an effective system of managing this process. Even at such a leading enterprise of ours as the Tbilisi Aircraft Plant imeni Dimitrov, these measures have not occupied their due place in the organization and monitoring of the fulfillment of socialist commitments.

Party committees and party organizations must more actively take hold of this matter. The CPSU Central Committee considers this question as an additional target of the party for the plan, and its decision is obligatory for every communist. The further improvement of our economic mechanism and development of the cost-accounting principle, as demanded by Comrade K.U. Chernenko, constitute the basis of our reserves and the main route for development of all economic experiments, innovations and concentration of the efforts of party, soviet and economic organs of the republic.

The improvement of economic activity and of qualitative indicators of operation of enterprises, organizations and farms primarily depends on what outlays of labor and materials resources serve as the price for the production of end output. All-out economy and rational utilization of resources constitute the only way for providing a high rate of public reproduction. And it is no accident that this question in the decision of the CPSU Central Committee on Georgia is examined in the general course of perfecting the system of management and improving economic work.

It is pointed out in the decree that the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia is constantly directing the operation of party, soviet, economic and public organizations and socialist competition of labor collectives for economy of all forms of resources. Plan targets are being fulfilled for economy of the most important kinds of raw materials, fuel and power. Work on collection, procurement and processing of secondary resources has become more active.

Behind this high appraisal stands the big organizational work of all party organizations and of the soviet and operational organs of the republic. And in this sphere, we have created an effective regional sectorial system of control over process of economy and thrift. A working group is functioning under the leadership of the second secretary of the Central Committee whose working organ the Republic Interdepartmental Commission, headed by the chairman of Gossnab has become. Work groups and commissions attached to party committees, ministries, departments and enterprises are actively

functioning. Thus the problem of rational expenditure of resources is resolved simultaneously in the sectorial and, what is fundamentally important, the intersectorial aspects under conditions of strict party control.

As the result of a complex scientific approach both during the 10th and the first 3 years of the 11th Five-Year Plan, the rate of growth of the gross national product of the republic markedly outstripped the growth rate of material outlays. A good example of industrious management is provided, for example, by the collective of the Poti Hydromechanization Plant where in the face of a 5-year production volume growth of 23 percent, material costs increased only 11.7 percent. A significant reduction of material and energy costs was achieved at the Tbilisi Aircraft Plant imeni Dimitrov, at the Tbilisi Production Association imeni 50-Letiye SSSR and at other enterprises.

Nonetheless all of the available reserves and possibilities are far from being used. Because of defective output and losses in capital construction, for example, each year about 10 percent of the produced brick and up to 20 percent of structural glass are lost. On the whole, material outlays are still very high in agriculture and also at many industrial enterprises. At Azot Production Association, despite the operation of new units requiring fewer material outlays, an overexpenditure in an amount of more than 50 million rubles since the beginning of the 11th Five-Year Plan was allowed to occur.

Such an attitude toward the expenditure of material-technical resources cannot be further tolerated. The fact is that today the reduction of material outlays for the republic by 1 percent would be the equivalent of a national income of 100 million rubles. This is twice as much as 10 years ago. This means that attention to this question should be doubled and tripled everywhere. Greater enterprise and initiative should be manifested by local party, soviet and economic organs; useful proposals should be submitted and their realization attained.

At the plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia on questions of rational utilization of material-technical resources, we spoke of the fact that this problem calls for a broad, complex approach. Its solution is very negatively affected by mismanagement, wasteful damages and losses. For the 3 years of the 11th Five-Year Plan, they amounted within the system of the republic's Ministry of Light Industry, for example, to more than 71 million rubles, the Ministry of Construction -- 81.7 million rubles, the Ministry of Fruit and Vegetable Industry -- 40.6 million rubles, the Ministry of Rural Construction -- 37.5 million rubles, the Ministry of Local Industry -- 27.6 million rubles and so on. In 1983, because of defective output, state-surveillance organs excluded from accounts finished production of more than 7 million rubles.

A very large reserve is bringing into economic turnover above-norm stocks of equipment, raw and other materials. But in the republic these stocks are not only not being reduced but continue to grow. Above-norm stocks is the most concentrated indicator of many phenomena of mismanagement. For this reason, ministries and departments need to more effectively control the process of their reduction. The time has come to establish in the republic a general target for reduction of the level of above-norm stocks of equipment and production stocks and to make sure that it reaches every enterprise and association. This process has to be obligatorily made operable.

Labor for the well-being of socialist society is called socially useful labor, meaning that it contributes to further increase of socialist property needed for the people. If the production of an enterprise for one reason or another lies around in warehouses and does not find a user, what kind of labor usefulness can one speak of in this connection? Production activity can bring a high return to society only under conditions of able management.

In the decree of the CPSU Central Committee, the attention of party, soviet and economic organs of Georgian SSR is drawn to the necessity of speeding up the introduction of the achievements of scientific-technical progress, wasteless production processes and to a further search for reserves of economy and rational utilization of raw and other materials, energy, last resources and timber stocks.

The problem now is to constantly ensuring an outstripping growth of national income compared to the gross national product. This is the most important generalizing indicator of the effectiveness and intensification of our national economy. And here there is no way of doing without a more intensive regime of economy.

For this purpose further improvement is needed of the existing system of control of careful expenditure of resources. First of all, the need is felt for a better combination of sectorial and regional management and planning of economy of resources. It must not be permitted for the republic Gosplan not to possess information on economy targets that higher organs establish for union-republic ministries and departments and enterprises of union subordination, which sometimes arrives after a big delay. Much can be provided by the organization of intersectorial cooperation on utilization of production wastes and secondary resources. This is almost untouched virgin territory. It is necessary to purposefully form regional wasteless industrial systems. Wasteless production is our most important task for the future.

The regional management of economy of resources is still insufficiently effective. Thus certain Kutaishi and Rustavi enterprises are constantly tolerating wastefulness in the expenditure of metal, fuel and power, yet local party, soviet and operational organs do not display the necessary strictness.

Or another example. Recently the Republic Interdepartmental Commission for Economy of Resources examined the question of outrageous cases of waste of raw and other materials as well as equipment at the Kvaisi Lead-Zinc Ore Administration. At the same time, the party and soviet organs and the Interdepartmental Commission of South Osetian Oblast did not implement the necessary measures for the purpose of eliminating all these violations.

Greater attention to qualitative indicators of the work and development of sectors, enterprises and farms is a feature of the style of party supervision, ensuring reduction of public outlays on production output and rational utilization of our national property.

Such high requirements presuppose intensification of demand over the level of financial-economic activity. It reflects like a mirror any defects in the production process. It is possible through additional efforts to make up for the nonattainment of volume indicators. Any mistake, however, will inevitably lie like a heavy burden on the economy of the enterprise. For this reason a high level of organization, precision and regularity of work here acquires a special importance. Economic indicators are, strictly speaking, indicators of what price in effort we pay for the end result and for the production we put out.

It should be noted that of late, because of increased attention paid to these questions, heads of ministries and departments, associations and enterprises have started to conduct work more purposefully on improving the financial position. But some enterprises and associations are still not meeting plan targets for profit and production cost. The Rustavi Metallurgical Plant, Gruzugol' Production Association and Kvaisi Lead-Zinc Ore Administration permitted big above-plan losses in 1983. Elektrovozostroitel' Production Association, Poti Ship-Repair and Shipbuilding Plant and others significantly underfulfilled the profit plan.

Basic reasons for nonattainment of profit targets are poor delivery discipline, low product quality, payment of fines and forfeits in large sizes and also in a number of cases inefficient utilization of material, labor and financial resources. What sort of well-adjusted economic mechanism could one refer to in such a case?

It is necessary to go more deeply into these questions and to deal with them more substantively. It is gratifying, for example, that for the first time in a long period of time, the republic's Ministry of Construction completed the economic year with a profit. The comrades promise to reinforce this tendency this year. Nonetheless, on the whole, profit among builders is not growing but is being reduced. Undoubtedly, the increase of wholesale prices for materials, modification of transport schemes and a number of other reasons make themselves felt. But the economic services of the very construction organizations, and their heads as well, "sin" greatly.

A great deal depends here on effective cooperation of financial-credit services with economic organs. Thus the Ministry of Finance and the Gosbank republic office are rather successfully conducting an experiment on exemplary organization of accounting. The Georgian office of Gosbank has actively undertaken the introduction of new forms of serving their clients and so forth.

But the growing tasks facing today the republic's economy in the light of the new decision of the CPSU Central Committee require increased financial-credit work and financial discipline of a qualitatively new level. We need not statements of negative tendencies but their prevention and overcoming of defects.

These aims are exactly served by the experiment which at the present time is being conducted with the support of Gosbank USSR in Poti and in Makharadzevskiy and Sagared-zhoyskiy rayons. In the course of it, new forms of credit relationships between banking institutions and economic organizations are tested, making it possible to increase the role of the bank and its influence on the results of management as well as thrifty and efficient utilization of state funds and improvement of repayment of credits. Thus, for example, interest rates change for the use of credit. In case of nonfulfillment of its commitments to a bank by an enterprise, the former's institutions do not cut off credit relations with operational organs on the condition that they undertake active and effective measures for the elimination of defects.

An important element of the experiment is the introduction of regulation of revolving capital at kolkhozes and the changeover of kolkhozes to credit extension that takes into account own revolving capital. At the present time, this innovation is already being introduced at all of the republic's kolkhozes.

Incidentally, in order to competently engage in all this work, it is not at all necessary to wait until some enterprise is involved in some kind of experiment. But the following development has appeared among us. To work on improving the economic mechanism requires the constant display of practical initiative while actively utilizing existing levers and at the same time adopting new experience and noting what hinders advancing ahead. This is a most important sphere for application of the capacities of all party organizations.

The party's Central Committee recently raised questions of improving the economic mechanism and raising financial-economic activity to a fundamentally new high, since they are most closely connected with further improvement of the living standard of the Soviet people. The new mechanism of management creates favorable prerequisites for growth of production efficiency, while labor productivity, profit and revenues increase together with it and on this basis those benefits which are received by all the members of our developed socialist societies are expanded. In his prelection speech Comrade K.U. Chernenko referred to a simple, but wise truth: in order to live

better, it is necessary to work better. The level of operational activity of enterprises and associations, kolkhozes and sovkhozes is a convincing indicator of our collective labor and of the effectiveness of existing forms and methods of party management of the economy.

II.

To Perfect the Economic Mechanism Means to Perfect Management of the National Economy

One of the directions of improvement of mature socialism lies directly on the line of the requirement of the party's Central Committee on the need of bringing production relationships into accord with the developmental level of our society's productive forces. And one of the significant elements of production relationships is management.

In this area, our republic party organization has accumulated definite experience. In point of fact, we consider renewal of the economic mechanism and improvement of management as a complex of questions connected with improvement of the style of party management of the economy. All our managerial experiments are also an effective form of concentration of efforts of party, soviet and operational organs. You remember that one of the first signs in this regard was the Abasha experiment on managing the rayon's agroindustrial complex. An association was formed, which included in addition to agriculture sectors related to it. This was a requirement of life itself and of economic practice. The new methods made it possible to sharply raise the rayon's economy and to transform its character.

How many arguments, objections, doubts, outright distrust and even opposition there were at the time. But we firmly moved toward the goal. The experience of the Abashites was picked up and developed in Makharadzevskiy and several other rayons. Centralized funds were created from deductions from the funds of enterprises and organizations belonging to rayon associations whose amount last year exceeded 50 million rubles. This made it possible to really develop local initiative and enterprise, to put into operation a powerful economic lever, to independently solve many problems, to eliminate disproportions and to create entire sectors for the use of wastes, production of construction materials from local raw materials and so on. At the May (1982) Plenum, this experience received a high rating at a regular meeting of the CPSU Central Committee.

The present five-year plan can be confidently called the five-year plan of new organs of APK management. Despite the fact that all of the past 3 years have been extremely unfavorable in terms of their weather conditions, when the republic was literally beset with numerous natural calamities one after another, average annual growth of gross agricultural production amounted to 9 percent compared to the 10th Five-Year Plan, while on the whole the agricultural complex, overcoming colossal losses of grapes, grain, fruits and other products, attained the level specified by the control targets of the five-year plan.

The next stage was, as we know, the creation on the basis of ministries of agriculture, land reclamation and water resources and the Georgian SSR State Committee of Selkhoztekhnika of a single State Committee of Agricultural Production. Intermediate components were eliminated; competency and effectiveness of the sector's management was improved. Many questions which formerly required the intervention of directive organs are directly solved at operational conferences.

Today, as you know, we have undertaken the amalgamation of similar services even on the rayon level. The Draft of the Statute on RAPO and its Structure has already been studied at union organs and published in the republic newspapers for general discussion. And recently the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia and the republic's

Council of Ministers adopted a special decree in this regard. In this way, the forming of APK organs of management from the republic level to local sections is being completed. According to preliminary estimates, the new structure makes it possible to reduce the managerial apparatus by roughly another 1,200 persons. The possibility appears of better concentration of manpower and material resources in decisive sectors. Centralized delivery to farms of equipment, spare parts, mixed feeds, construction and fuel and lubricating materials, mineral fertilizers, toxic chemicals and others is being organized.

In a word, we believe that at the present time organs of management have been created in the republic that make it possible to carry out a single state rural policy.

The reorganization of management of agricultural production applied not only to the organizational sphere but also to methods of managerial activity. As pointed out in the decision of the party's Central Committee, in a number of regions today automated control systems are being employed, contributing to the improvement of utilization of manpower and resources. We have in mind the Rtveli ASU [Automated Control System] and Chay ASU. The results of their use provide a basis for raising the question of acceleration of development of an automated control system of the agroindustrial complex of the rayon as a whole. Such work is now being conducted in Telavskiy and Gardabanskiy rayons.

Improved management of the agroindustrial complex and greater initiative and independence on the part of local units have created the necessary prerequisites for searching for further ways of all-round intensification and interest of production of agricultural products. Many of the republic's rayons, for example, have introduced interesting forms of joint work of socialized farms with the population's private subsidiary farms for increasing the output of animal-husbandry and other products. This has been abetted to no small degree by a new system of purchasing surpluses of agricultural products from the rural population, when in place of numerous procurement organizations, the functions of purchasing products both in the public sector and from the population were basically assigned to kolkhozes and sovkhoses, which made it possible for them to increase net profit by 47 million rubles. The chief result of the conducted work is purposeful management of production output on private subsidiary farms of the population, which is being actively and systematically included in the forming of the republic's food balance.

The decree of the CPSU Central Committee on Georgia notes an increase in the republic of gross collections and procurement of tea leaf, citrus and other fruits. What has been achieved is first of all the result of raising the level of intensification of the sector. But existing possibilities are still not being fully utilized. Realization of the food program and the appropriation of tremendous funds allocated by the state for these purposes makes necessary all-out intensification of economic work in the countryside and of wide-scale introduction of cost accounting, the collective contract and other economic levers. In a word, as Comrade K.U. Chernenko emphasized in a speech at the All-Union Economic Conference on Problems of the Agroindustrial Complex -- everything that we have come to understand as management and the economic mechanism.

The skillful combination of administrative with economic methods of management provides big results. Thus, for example, as a result of redistribution of net income among highly profitable farms and kolkhozes and sovkhoses located in difficult natural-economic condition, each year up to 200 farms improve their financial position.

Nonetheless, economic service in rural areas so far has not at all met imposed requirements. There is much mismanagement, which must be decisively overcome and there are many unprofitable and marginally profitable farms even in favorable climatic conditions.

This opens up a vast field of activity. It is time to learn to constantly control or more exactly to influence basic economic and financial indicators without waiting for the end of the year. This is all the more important because the creation of rayon agroindustrial associations and the forming in them for the first time of economic-planning departments presupposes further expansion of all analytical work.

The CPSU Central Committee in its decree has obliged party, soviet and economic organs of Georgian SSR to concentrate attention on speeding up growth of agricultural production and stable development of animal husbandry; bolstering of the fodder base and better utilization of mountainous pasturages and irrigated land and faster development of Kolkhida Lowland.

Ways of solving these tasks have been spelled out clearly and in detail at preceding plenums of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia and at meetings of the party economic aktiv. The Republic Commission for Development and Realization of the Food Program is studying and approving the food programs of all the rayons as well as of certain farms, ministries and departments.

At the same time, I would like to dwell in somewhat more detail on some problems. Under conditions where the load for 100 hectares of plowland is somewhat greater than in the country as a whole, while land resources are practically exhausted, further expansion of cooperation of socialized farms with the population acquires a special significance.

At the same time, a certain lack of clarity and difference of opinion has appeared in this question. I believe that there ought not to be two opinions here: cooperation with the population should be further developed and deepened in every possible way. And here it is not a matter of concrete forms for his work, although, of course, more system and clarity are required here but rather in seeing that contracts for the purchase of surplus products are concluded with every, I emphasize, with every rural household so that this sphere is managed still better and in a more planned manner.

At the same time, this categorically does not mean a demeaning of the role of socialized farms. Socialized farms have been and remain the chief producers of agricultural products. We need to consistently strive to raise their effectiveness. They are the core of the economic mechanism in the countryside.

Many of our hopes and expectations are related to the further development of Kolkhida Lowland and increase of yield from reclaimed lands as a whole. We are carrying out large-scale land-reclamation work in the Kakhetia and Kartliyskaya areas and in the southern regions of Georgia. Nonetheless, we still have not achieved planned yield of agricultural crops on reclaimed lands, and the time has come to put an end to the spirit of compromise in this area.

The republic's scientific-research and planning and organizations are indebted to land reclaimers. The problem of developing the Kolkhida Lowland today involves, for example, as many as 15 idfferent scientific-research and planning institutes and also includes coordinating organizations. Nevertheless, the tempo and quality of developing Kolkhida are insufficiently high.

It is a question of need of a radical revision of attitude toward reclaimed-land farming. Reclaimed-land farming ought to be put on an industrial basis, and Kolkhida can and must become a model of such an approach to the matter.

All these questions acquire exceptional importance in connection with the need of further increasing deliveries of tea, citrus and other fruits, vegetables, early potatoes and products of food sectors to the all-union fund. That problem is being raised in the immediate decision of the CPSU Central Committee. Irrigation and

development of the land of Kolkhida Lowland is one of the main sources of solving this responsible task, which stems from the directive of Comrade K.U. Chernenko on the need to increase effectiveness of the contribution of each republic to the development of the economy of the Soviet Union as a single national-economic complex.

The experiments in the field of APK operation and their greatly promising results have made it possible for us to undertake improvement of management in other sectors as well, particularly in industry where this process is undoubtedly much more complex, for we are intruding into a well-established mechanism, adjusted over the years, with its multisectorial connections. Nevertheless, even in this mechanism, a great deal requires renewal, which has been pointed out in recent decisions of the party's Central Committee.

One of the most important problems here, as in the agroindustrial complex, is better combination of sectorial and regional principles. Republic party and soviet organs, guided by the provisions of the USSR Constitution and the decree of the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the USSR Council of Ministers "On Further Upgrading the Role of Soviets of People's Deputies in Economic Construction," are creatively working on provision of a rational combination of sectorial and regional principles in management of production -- it is pointed out in the decree of the CPSU Central Committee on Georgia.

It is namely on this that the now well-known innovations in Poti and Zavodskiy Rayon of Tbilisi are based, where, as was stated concerning this in the decree of the CPSU Central Committee, an experimental search is being carried out for concrete forms of strengthening the organizational and coordinating functions of soviets of public deputies. Intersectorial subdivisions, possessing rights of regional economic-management organs, have been created under ispolkoms of soviets and their planning organs.

The experiment in Poti has been going on for 2 years, and it has already sufficiently concretely demonstrated all the advantages of the new approach. Just what is the regional intersectorial association created under the gorispolkom? Possibly it is but another additional managerial element maintained by the state? No, first of all, it is a cost-accounting organ through whose means the soviet of people's deputies is in a position to effectively influence the social-economic development of the city.

The so-called "additional effect" has become the basic source of existence of the association. A new item has appeared in the city's budget. It is formed from 10-percent deductions from planned profit and 50-percent deductions from the above-plan free surplus of the member enterprises. Thus the association is vitally interested in having all the organizations produce additional profit. But the enterprises themselves, the ministries and departments to which they belong and the state as a whole are also interested in this. That is, a community of interests is obtained, a mutually beneficial basis for cooperation.

Last year, the total deductions from above-plan profit amounted to 230,000 rubles instead of the specified 65,000 rubles. Above-plan deductions into the union budget came to the amount of 3,200,000 rubles, yet this is a small city. A total of 167,000 rubles, instead of the planned 158,000 rubles went into the local budget.

At the same time, basic economic indicators went up sharply. And this is not surprising as additional profit, as you know, may be acquired as the result of a significant improvement of quantitative and qualitative work indicators. For this reason, attention to an all-our rise of labor productive, reduction of production costs and wasteful losses is regarded as of paramount importance. The association is striving for planned growth of production volume with simultaneous reduction of all types of expenditures and constantly keeps within its field of vision more than 100 different parameters of social-economic development and financial operational activity.

The development of economic initiative and creativity on the levels of economic regions, associations and enterprises has been characterized by Comrade K.U. Chernenko as one of the most important statewide tasks. It is no accident that in particular the people of Poti together with the people of Tbilisi are the first in the republic and among the first in the country to be initiators of the movement for above-plan raising of labor productivity and additional reduction of production cost.

On the basis of 1983 work results, the association deducted 289,000 rubles for centralized economic-incentive funds. This money is being spent by the gorispolkom on expansion of the production base, improvement of workers' and employees labor and living conditions and on the social-cultural needs of the city.

The tremendous possibilities of the Poti experience are perhaps shown by the fact that here the slogan on transforming Poti into a city with wasteless production is really being put into practice. The solution of questions of optimal regulation of the operation of motor-vehicle and railroad transport has been concentrated in the association. A stable material-technical supply of enterprises has been organized. For the purpose of speeding up the development of new types of products, including consumer goods, work has started on the construction of an intersectorial plant for the manufacture of production equipment for all enterprises regardless of their departmental affiliation. Production of brick from local raw materials is being organized on share principles with the Chkhortsuskoye RAPO.

Much work is being done on increasing the production of subsidiary farms of enterprises for maximum satisfaction of the population's requirements for foodstuffs. The operation of public transport has been improved. Annual preventive medical examination for the entire population is being introduced.

Elements of cost accounting are to be found in the work of the regional intersectorial administration attached to Zavodskiy Rayispolkom of the city of Tbilisi particularly, for example, in setting up production of consumer goods from production wastes where it acts as a commercial middleman. Last year, due to this, a profit was obtained of significant size for the rayon. The administration serves also as a middleman in the redistribution and sale of old commodity stocks, possessing certain deductions.

In our view, an effective system of party and economic management of economic development is being established for Tbilisi as a whole. An intersectorial mechanism of regional management created in the capital has made it possible to more fully utilize intensive methods of management. According to results of the first two months of this year, actual growth of labor productivity in industry exceeded the planned level by 2 percent and production cost has been reduced an additional 0.7 percent.

In a word, the emergence of a new type of economic ties -- regional intersectorial -- makes it possible in the complex to solve economic and social questions, to increase the interest of local organs of management in observing general state interests, to combine them better with local interests and to overcome departmental and local-interest elements.

There can be no doubt that we are from the idea that this enter mechanism has been adjusted to perfection. It must be systematically developed and further advanced. Furthermore, we have warned repeatedly that any economic experiment is a general state matter of social-political importance and hurry, superficiality in its implementation and dissemination are intolerable.

At the same time, we believe that the Poti experiment has already reached that stage where it can be adopted in other cities of the republic. Recently, the Central Committee and the Council of Ministers formed a special commission for supervision of

improvement of the economic mechanism, preparation and implementation of economic experiments in the republic. We expect that our local party, soviet and economic organs, economic scientists and specialists of the national economy will be actively connected with the introduction of new progressive forms of management.

At this time, the question has insistently come up on the agenda of further developing all our initiatives, broadening their scale and increasing their yield. It has become necessary to decisively adopt the slogan introduced by Comrade K.U. Chernenko: from right thought, well equipped with experience -- to bold actions!

How is this requirement of Konstantin Ustinovich to be interpreted under the conditions of our republic?

First of all, the fact is of most principled significance that the CPSU Central Committee has instructed the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia and the Georgian SSR Council of Ministers to direct their efforts in the course of carrying out economic experiments to further polishing with the active participation of USSR ministries and departments of forms of cooperation of sectorial and regional organs of management. This is a very important directive.

One such approved form is bilateral measures of union ministries with executive organs of the republic in the solution of major problems and tasks concerned with the development of these or those sectors and enterprises of union subordination, where each party assumes concrete obligations and clearly specified time periods for their fulfillment. Many of our ministries and departments and large operational subdivisions are successfully employing this form of work.

On the other hand, the most favorable possibilities are being opened up by the combination of regional and sectorial experiments. This in our view is also an essentially new and timely approach, meeting Lenin's definition of centralism. "Centralism understood in a truly democratic sense," V.I. Lenin wrote, "postulates for the first time in history the created possibility of full and unhindered development... of local initiative and diversity of ways, methods and means of moving toward a common goal."

As we know, a large-scale experiment is being conducted in a number of sectors of industry in our country on expanding cost-accounting rights of enterprises and associations and increasing their accountability for end work results. At the same time, the Poti Regional-Intersectorial Association pursues a main goal -- the achievement of high end results through the improvement of basic technico-economic indicators for the entire regional complex on the basis of cost-accounting incentives.

From the sectorial point of view, all this activity as a result contributes to more effective forming of economic-incentive funds of enterprises, which serve as the basis of their cost-accounting independence. But the regional association is vitally interested in maximum replenishment of its centralized fund, which is its chief economic lever.

Thus the absolute community of aims and tasks which in the final analysis pursue state interests is clear. Economic models of these experiments completely coincide, one might say, and pile up on top of each other. Moreover, by regulating many intersectorial questions and developing intersectorial cooperation, the association creates favorable conditions for reduction of costs and enterprises producing additional profit, which again contributes to raising the level of their economic activity. For example, reference is made to organization of transport services, material-technical support, control over the fulfillment of plans and contractual obligations, utilization of waste for the production of consumer goods and so forth.

At this moment, all these questions, I would say, acquire a decisive significance, and here is what they are all about. The first results of the sectorial experiment, of course, are encouraging. Thus, for example 15 enterprises of the Ministry of Electrical Equipment Industry, located on the territory of our republic, overfulfilled the target for product sales, and this is now the chief evaluative indicator, by 5.2 percent; its growth amounted to 8.6 percent and labor productivity increased by 12.4 percent. Cost accounting levers began to be used much better and more purposefully.

Nevertheless, as shown by analysis, a number of unsolved questions, first of all an inadequate connection between production programs of enterprises and associations and questions of providing them with material resources, transport and other means, breakdowns in the mechanism of distribution of finished products according to long-term contracts, unjustifiably strict regulation of the enterprises in the matter of improvement the management structure of production, existence of some financial problems and others had a negative effect. That is, I refer specifically to those questions in regard to whose settlement regional government organs are in a position to provide effective assistance to the Ministry of Electrical Equipment Industry and other ministries and departments.

General points of application are likewise not lacking in the expenditure of economic funds. The sectorial experiment, as has already been mentioned, provides big rights to enterprises in the independent solution of many economic and social questions. This opens up broad possibilities to them for taking an active part in measures being carried out by regional organs of management.

This applies, for example, to housing construction, cadre recruitment, satisfaction of the living needs of workers, municipal services and much else.

Consequently, we can boldly consider these experiments as complex measures for improving the economic mechanism. Such a combination is not only possible but also useful. In the end, the further development and deepening of the sectorial experiment would be difficult to imagine without the participation of organs of regional management.

What has been said naturally applies not only to Poti enterprises of the Ministry of Electrical equipment industry but also to the Tbilisi Elektrovozostroitel' Production Association and other plants and associations of the sector as well as to those of the Ministry of Heavy and Transport Machine Building located on the territory of our republic.

In speaking of responsibility and of economic independence, we do not have the right to forget that at the same time with this there is required all-out strengthening of centralization, centralized management and planning concerning which K.U. Chernenko has spoken. We need independence leading to the strengthening of the economic potential not only of a region but also of our entire multinational state. We limit no one in creative searches but at the same time there has to be an obligatory condition of observance of state interests, since only in such a case are the interests of individual republics, cities and regions of our country are better supported.

In our view, these requirements are met by the optimal combination of sectorial and regional experiments. This is the main route to the accomplishment of Comrade K.U. Chernenko's directive on strengthening cost-accounting principles.

It would seem that the newly created Republic Commission for Supervision of the Improvement of the Economic Mechanism, Preparation and Conducting of Economic Experiments should think of how to provide the most rational, scientifically based combination of sectorial and regional economic experiments. We are forming with this objective a group of specialists from among our leading scientists and practical workers, which is working

on an optimal model of sectorial and regional management of the economy and will assume methodological supervision in the process of approval and wide-scale introduction into practice of this model. Fuller adoption of cost accounting and overcoming of a frame of mind of dependence -- this constitutes another direction in the further development of all our initiatives. This principle should be made the basis of every experiment. Only then will it be possible to speak of genuine economic independence.

In this sense, we are alerted somewhat by the fact that the leaders of certain cities, for example, Rustavi and Kutaisi, in spreading the Poti experiment, as can be seen from the proposals they have presented, are striving to produce only a management apparatus, which completely emasculates the economic content of the experiment, with which we cannot agree.

Stronger cost accounting is pursued even in those innovations which are approved by use even in entertainment and sports institutions of the republic. In particular, interesting steps have been made in improving financial activity at the Tbilisi State Academic Theater of Opera and Ballet imeni Z. Paliashvili and at Dinamo Stadium imeni V.I. Lenin. As shown by the first steps, all entertainment organizations possess colossal possibilities for increasing revenues, freeing thereby the state of many concerns. Of course, such an approach is all the more necessary in the production sphere. This is the only possible and correct route.

Much is being done in the republic in the spheres of protection of the environment and unique cultural monuments, especially after state organs started to be more demanding in achieving more effective use of funds and developing cooperation with interested organizations.

The Main Chief Scientific-Production Administration for Preservation and Utilization of Monuments of Art, Culture and Nature, for example, interestingly form their financial policy. We once undertook here merging of state and social forms of management in uniting the efforts and revenues of the Main Administration with the Society for Preservation of Monuments. And such a bold decision produced marked results. Each year restoration work is conducted on 120-130 monuments and is completed on 70 of them. This year, 4 million rubles will be used, half of them consist of the administration's own funds. In the future, it is expected to completely do without assistance from the state.

And how much the effectiveness of utilizing state funds allocated for the preservation of the shores of the Black Sea from erosion increased with the creation of Gruzmoregozashchita Scientific-Production Association! It is, moreover, a qualitatively different approach. For the first time science acquired the right to dictate its conditions to practice and to manage production activity. And so? Up to this, we spent for years tens, hundreds of millions of rubles without a perceptible result. But now in a short time we have succeeded in restoring certain sectors subjected to erosion, and the payback has grown significantly. According to estimates of specialists, the average cost of protecting each kilometer of shore will be half as expensive as before.

Something similar can be said in regard to the service of a single client for residential housing, social, cultural and personal service construction, which the Main Administration of Capital Construction attached to the Georgian SSR Council of Ministers, created on the basis of odd subdivisions became. There has been a significant improvement in the effectiveness of capital investment and coordinated building up of cities and rayon centers of the republic has also improved. The Administration of Capital Construction is prepared to undertake the performance of client functions for residential housing construction from all ministries, departments and organizations located on the territory of the republic. The comrades have major reserves for increasing their influence on the quality of construction.

The management of capital construction has been significantly improved by the introduction in the republic of a system of regional planning and accounting. It prevents dissipation of capital investment and of material-technical and manpower resources. Nonetheless we believe that the existing mechanism requires better coordination. And here in our opinion a certain load should be assumed by ispolkoms of local soviets. With the proposal to conduct an experiment in regard to improving the management structure in construction, the comrades from Poti again spoke. It should be speeded up.

The creation in the country of the first State Committee for Special Types of Transport and Systems of its Automation produced a palpable economic and scientific-technical effect. It concentrated in itself the functions of client, research and planner of continuous types of transport -- cable, conveyor, monorail and pipeline, trains cadres and performs technical servicing of the systems. The construction time of cableways has been reduced by two-thirds, and their replacement of highways in difficult-of-access localities reduces capital investment volume five-tenfold. The committee today is the head organization in the country for problems of cable and monorail transport.

Utilization of financial resources has sharply improved, and the level of standards of transport services for the people of Tbilisi has become higher with the creation of a city transport association, also from uncoordinated services, which has basically concentrated in its hands the operation of passenger transportation in Tbilisi. Thus, for example, the transportation time of each passenger has been reduced by more than one-third. This also is an experiment, a new solution, and it was created because life itself forced making such a step. Ways of improving the operation of other types of transport should be similarly sought.

The matter of communications is being corrected much too slowly with us. At the same time, serving as a most important component of any system of management, this sector should be operated effectively, in a high grade manner and with promptitude.

Improvement of financial-economic indicators of a number of sector may be significantly influenced by improving the operation by enterprises of the nonplanned sphere and by subsidiary production operations. This is not a small matter. For the 1974-1982 period, the production share of subsidiary enterprises in the total volume of industrial production increased from 4.8 to 7.3 percent, and its value has already exceeded 800 million rubles. It seems to us that this sector of work is still considered by many managers both on a local and on a republic scale. For this reason the republic Gosplan and Central Statistical Administration acted quite properly on deciding to evaluate growth rates of production volume in the regions with obligatory inclusion of subsidiary production. The nonplanned sphere must increasingly acquire elements of planned economic management, which is a great requirement of socialist society's economic mechanism.

An important trend for economy of state funds is becoming the cutting down on and cost reduction of the managerial apparatus, all the more so since this problem has now become very acute. We must strive for a significant reduction of expenditures on the maintenance of the administrative-managerial apparatus and at the same time seek in this sphere most warranted and optimal ways and methods. Thus the agroindustrial complex can serve as a good example. Here thanks to a new, more efficient management structure, we are finally reducing the managerial apparatus by almost 20 percent, and this is only to the advantage of the matter.

Comrades from our Ministry of Rural Construction recently turned to the union ministry, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia and the republic Council of Ministers with a proposal to carry out an interesting experiment in this regard. They are proposing to significantly reduce the cost of the sector's managerial apparatus by decreasing it by 250 persons. Moreover, one-fourth of the resultant economy is to go

Into the budget, while the rest is to be used as an incentive for the most qualified and energetic engineering and technical personnel and employees so as to heighten their interest, enterprise, initiative and responsibility for the end results of management. As we said, the republic's Ministry of Finance and the State Committee for Labor have favorably rated this innovation. Similar proposals exist at our Ministry of Food Industry.

We seemingly need to more actively provide incentives for initiatives that make it possible to simplify the system of management with a simultaneous growth of its mobility and effectiveness and of output by each apparatus worker. The apparatus should be reduced not for the sake of a reduction but for the purpose of qualitative improvement of its work. This is the nub of it. The fact is that only in such a case can the state benefit in a real solid way.

Still another tendency of further development of our management experiments is connected with an increasingly broader integrated inclusion of different spheres of the region's social-economic life and the simultaneous solution of economic and major social problems. Such a tendency is to be well observed in analysis of the use of centralized funds of rayon agroindustrial associations and in studying the experience of the Poti comrades and other innovations.

Thus, for example, within the scope of many experiments, effective measures are being taken for the purpose of expanding the production of consumer goods. Of late, work along this direction has become markedly more active. A Republic Commission for Prospects of Developing Production of Consumer goods, headed by a secretary of the Central Committee, has been created under the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia. A Republic Center for Organization of Work on Satisfying the Population's Demand for Consumer Goods has been created from existing staffs as its working organ. The chief mission of the Center is to assure closer combination of the interests of industry and trade.

The republic's Gosplan is being reorganized. Here a free department of consumer goods has been created, and questions of their production are concentrated in the hands of the first deputy chairman, who also looks after the sphere of trade and consumer services.

Another thing, are the adopted measures sufficient? If one were to judge on the basis of satisfaction of the population's effective demand and that many needed goods in our case are in short supply as before, then there can be only one answer -- of course, they are insufficient. These are only the first steps.

Thus, at the present time, the level of the population's unrealized income is 14 percent of the total sum of the income. The situation is still worse in some regions of the republic, for example, in Kabetskiy, Khobskiy, Lanchkhutskiy, Tsalendzhikhskiy, Kedskiy, Znaurskiy and several other rayons. Just in the three years of the 11th Five-Year Plan, the total amount of the population's unrealized monetary income amounted to almost 2 billion rubles, which exceeds 1.5-fold the corresponding indicator of the entire preceding five-year plan.

The system of management of production of consumer goods should provide for more effective use of economic methods of influence of credit and financial levers and the systems of price formation and material incentives. In our Ministry of Light Industry, interesting searches have been started in this direction, particularly in Batumi where an industrial trade firm created on the basis of a leather footwear production association is being granted broad rights.

On 1 March, the first store of the firm was opened in Batumi. As shown by results, we do have reserves and in addition they are quite considerable. It is enough to point out that the profit of the new store and the amount of sold footwear significantly exceed similar indicators of the trade facilities that functioned in its place.

In work on satisfaction of the population's effective demand, an important place is assigned to local party and soviet organs. Unfortunately, they are not always at their best, although this is not the first time that we bring up this question. Sometimes there are observed complete lack of attention and absence of interest on the part of some comrades. In most cases, in nonfulfillment of cash plans or with the population's income exceeding the plan, local party and soviet organs only turn with a request for additional allotment of monetary reinforcement. This is an erroneous approach.

But there are also other ways. We have more than once cited the Poti comrades as an example. They have been able to independently eliminate shortages of certain acutely needed goods and services. The Gagra Party Gorkom and Gorispolkom have displayed a good initiative. They have proposed to create a cost-accounting association for receiving and organizing rest holidays for workers who have come without passes. At the present time, this proposal is being studied at the republic's Ministry of Finance, Gosplan, Ministry of Justice and the Trade Union Council. I think that its realization, like the implementation of other similar measures, will largely contribute to ensuring a fuller balance of the population's income and expenditures.

The mechanism of monetary circulation significantly influences our entire economic mechanism as a whole. This is why we again emphasize that the end result of the operation of new organs of management should be determined not only by an improvement of economic indicators but also by how the most important living needs of the people are satisfied and how the material well-being of workers grows.

One of the tendencies of the further development of economic experiments and of introduction of cost accounting presupposes still greater intensification of the role of science and scientific-technical progress in perfecting the economic mechanism. This is the first duty because the achievements of science and technology create inexhaustible reserves for growth of labor productivity, reduction of production cost and improvement of other financial-economic indicators.

We have undertaken solid measures for strengthening the ties of science with production, developing a working partnership between collectives of enterprises and those of scientific institutions and improving the structure of scientific institutions. We worked for a long time on a system of managing scientific-technical progress and then examined it at the 6th plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia. It can be said without exaggeration that this system today encompasses all elements, all levels and all fields of the republic's economy.

A Coordinating Council for Science and Scientific-Technical Progresses, sectorial sections, headed by secretaries of the Central Committee and deputy chairmen of the Council of Ministers and similar units in ministries and departments, cities and rayons have been created. The working organs of this system -- the State Committee for Science and Technology and corresponding units in the republic's Gosplan -- have started to function better. New approaches have been delineated in the work of the Georgian Academy of Sciences and the Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education. The work is now being conducted more purposefully and effectively.

Take for example, the agroindustrial complex. All scientific-research institutes of the republic with their experimental bases and farms have been turned over to the jurisdiction of the Transcaucasus Department of the All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences imeni V.I. Lenin. This is a whole sectorial academy!

Special units for the introduction of the achievements of science and advanced experience are being formed in RAPO, confirming their viability. Gardabanskoye RAPO can serve as a graphic example. Here a department for introduction of achievements of science and advanced experience has been created for the first time. At present this rayon has been declared a testing area for the introduction of achievements of scientific-technical progress. For the past 3-4 years more than 100 scientific developments were introduced here. Similar measures are being carried out in Abashskiy, Khobskiy, Dmanisskiy, Goriyskiy, Makharadzevskiy, Telavskiy, Zugdidskiy and other rayons.

Medical science is becoming more controllable. Here an effective administrative system has been formed on the basis of existing elements. A high level of effectiveness is being provided by a system of supervision of scientific-technical progress and those innovations which are concerned with the actual mechanism of cooperation of science with production. A statute is being worked on partnership of scientific-technical institutions, enterprises and farms providing bigger incentives for all participants in the process of the fastest possible achievement of introduction of the end result. New forms of material incentives for the fulfillment of economic contract work, which should be developed with greater initiative, are being tested within the system of the republic's Ministry of Higher and Specialized Secondary Education.

These and other innovations make it possible to significantly increase the yield of the scientific potential created in the republic. The annual economic effect from the introduction of measures relating to new equipment in industry increased more than four-fold compared to 1972. Thanks to the created system and organized structure, scientific-technical progress in the republic is actually becoming the leading direction in the concentration of the efforts of party, soviet, operational and other organs, which just transforms science into an immediate productive force.

Of course, we do not have complete clarity everywhere in everything. For example, at the 6th plenum we thought out a program for introduction of new equipment in individual sectorial complexes for the purpose of attaining average union indicators. But as to how the designated measures are being carried out and what they finally give us, no one has deeply and objectively gone into. It is time to tie in more closely technical and economic calculations with live practice.

In this connection, it is necessary to recall again the indicator of scientific intensiveness which determines to a significant degree the rates of development of these or those sectors. In the last 2-3 years, it has been perceptibly growing in the republic if we consider the ratio of labor outlays of personnel in the sphere of science and scientific services to the labor outlays of all workers of material production.

Nonetheless the level of scientific intensiveness does not fully correspond among us to current tasks of intensification. This is shown by the entire inadequate rate and scale of scientific-technical progress and the existence of a large quantity of technically obsolete equipment, technologies and other factors.

I think that for the further improvement of control of scientific-technical progress we should more energetically utilize the indicators of scientific intensiveness at all levels of management. We are awaiting concrete proposals in this regard from the republic's Gosplan Gosstroy, Ministry of Finance, the State Committee for Prices, the State Committee for Science and Technology, the Academy of Sciences, the Central Statistical Administration, and the Ministry of Higher and Specialized Secondary Education.

Indicators of intensiveness of actual scientific-research activity are becoming quite important. This is all the more pertinent because at the present time our return on each ruble invested in scientific research is lower than in many of the other union republics. We cannot but help be concerned by the circumstance that each year less than half of the funds allocated for the development of invention and rationalization is utilized. As a result, about two-thirds of inventions and efficiency proposals remain unused. It is time to put an end to such waste of the creative potential of our workers!

Thus the problem of increasing the work effectiveness of our scientific organizations is still acute. It is very important for us to know exactly how the republic's scientific potential is being used and how to operate it better. All these factors must be taken into account in subsequent development of our managerial innovations.

On the other hand, our science is called upon to influence much better and more effectively the structure of the economic mechanism and to be directly engaged in its renewal. This is a task of the social sciences and particularly of the economic sciences on which the degree of the party's Central Committee on Georgia makes serious demands.

Something, of course, is being done along this line. Interesting works have appeared by A.L. Guniya and K.N. Charkviani, scientists working in the field of economics of agriculture and the agroindustrial complex. But we still do not have any solid, generalized recommendations. We can bluntly say that the comrades still have not turned to face economic problems. They apply not only to economists but to all scientists-social scientists -- historians, psychologists, philosophers and so on. And how can one seriously study social science -- a science dealing with the most important developmental laws of society -- without knowing to perfection profoundly contemporary social-economic processes and tendencies? Party, soviet and economic cadres should find in the developments and publications of scientists -- social scientists answers to the most urgent questions of social-economic development of the republic and drawn on everything new that appears in theory and practice.

Economic science in the field of improvement of forms and methods of managing the economy and social life may be found to be a broad field for the creative application of efforts. Among us, three basic directions have in essence been formed here -- the sectorial, the regional-territorial and the goal program. A first-priority practice task of economic science is to find the most practicable and rational ways of their further development and optimal mutual combination. Practice frequently does this by feel, through trial and error, bringing about additional public expenditures that could have been avoided had economic sciences worked to the required depth on problems of management and planning.

At times our experiments are initiated spontaneously without sufficient grounds and necessary economic calculations, while scientific institutions remain on the sidelines with respect to these questions, including the Institute for Control of the National Economy. Problems of improvement of management should be at the center of attention of all its activity. But this is not always so.

The control institute should become actively involved in the practical solution of problems of concern to the republic and become out of an educational and teaching institution side by side with the corresponding subdivisions of the republic's Gosplan an effective working organ of the recently created Republic Commission for Supervision of Improvement of the Economic Mechanism, Preparation and Conduct of Economic Experiments. It has become necessary to create at the institute on the basis of staffs existing in the republic a scientific-methodological subdivision. For all practical purposes, this question has already been solved.

We need qualified specialists on problems of management, professionals in their field. But could not party workers assume themselves the solution of all problems? We hope that our good helpers and advisers will become specialists at the Institute of Management of the National Economy, the Scientific-Research Institute of Economics, Planning and Management of the National Economy attached to Gosplan, the Scientific-Research Institute of Economics and Organization of Agriculture and others.

The theoretical interpretation of ongoing processes, forecasting and generalizing of the further development of the production relationships of mature socialism and development of concrete practical recommendations are a first-priority task of the social sciences.

This is all the more urgent inasmuch as many as 30 different economic experiments are being carried out in the republic. Isn't that a bit too many, some skeptic might ask? But the fact is that searches along one line inevitably raise questions in other sectors of our activity for which an answer must be sought.

Undoubtedly, this answer is not always positive. Sometimes it becomes necessary to be convinced of the fallaciousness of the chosen route. But this is also very important, as it is also experience. Furthermore, any creative work does not come free, but it leaves traces in the thinking of our cadres. For example, in 1974 we decided by way of an experiment to introduce in the republic's Ministry of Rural Construction an association of interkolkhoz construction organizations. And recently we thought it advantageous to return to the former scheme. What is there criminal in this?

Moreover, the joint 8-year work of state and interkolkhoz construction organizations yield their positive fruit. The base of Gruzmezhkolkhozstroy has been significantly enlarged and reinforced. This has made it possible to increase the volume of completed work by 160 percent. The work of interkolkhoz builders has become much more effective. Its productivity during this period almost doubled. But conditions have changed, rayon agroindustrial associations have been created everywhere, and the experiment exhausted itself and became a definite hindrance. In this connection, we agreed to the proposal of the republic's State Committee for Agriculture of transferring the interkolkhoz construction organizations to its jurisdiction.

It is important to understand that the experiments conducted in the republic are not an end in themselves. Searches for the new begin when an acute need arises in this. Strictly speaking, in this is to be found a most important law of dialectical development, inasmuch as the new one can only be cognized by comparison with the old.

At the same time, it is necessary to reproach most of our ministries, departments and their heads for lack of attention to individual valuable proposals, researches and developments. After all, among them are to be found those that can be practically used and are quite effective. But in most cases no one for all practical purposes adopts them. They wait for intervention from the Central Committee, its departments and the republic government. One asks, why? Because the pertinent subdivisions of ministries, departments and other operational organs are not showing the necessary interest and have become enmeshed in everyday routine. We evidently here are seriously lacking in something.

As a matter of fact, we have not developed at all such a form of cooperation of economic science with production as elaboration of problems on the order of operational organs. This is especially acutely felt in the ties of VUZ science with practice. Yet such work can be put on a solid basis if, let us say, the republic's Gosplan and Ministry of Higher and Specialized Secondary Education were to act as intermediaries between science and production.

In short, economic research can and must bring real benefit to the national economy through generalization of accumulated practical experience, the development of concrete measures for the further improvement of the economic mechanism, forms and methods of managing the economy and eliminating occurring disproportions in the process of development of society.

In speaking of future tendencies aimed at the development of the economic mechanism of mature socialism, we necessarily mean consistent improvement of the party's management of the economy and style of party work as a whole.

Without a strong, progressive economic mechanism, there is no genuinely scientific style of work, but, on the other hand, the creation of a progressive, rational mechanism of management is possible only under condition of a creative, genuinely Leninist style of party supervision. Such is the dialectical inter-relationship that is to be observed here.

There should be examined in this perspective the directive of Comrade K.U. Chernenko at the February (1984) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee on a clear-cut differentiation between the functions of party committees and the tasks of state and operational organs. With carrying out of the experiments and improvement of the style of management of economic activity, the republic's party organs at the center and locally are given increasingly more freedom for political activity and the solution of future problems and cadre questions. All this is in certain measure to be observed in the work style of the buro and the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia, which in the past year managed to significantly relieve themselves of current operational questions, to reduce the number of decrees and to cut down on the length of meetings. The party committee has the duty of going carefully into the gist of the matter, but at the same time its first duty must be the role of a political organizer and of a strict and demanding control organ.

Naturally, hurry here is fraught with danger. Delimitation of functions is a step-by-step, gradual process requiring the creation of suitable prerequisites. It must not be forgotten that our's is a ruling party and party organs carry full responsibility for all questions and problems. Party committees need not replace operational managers. They can work through communists in soviet and operational organs provided they create a strong progressive and independent economic mechanism. Without this, it would be impossible to refrain from intervention, surveillance and other defects censured by our party.

On the basis of a Leninist work style, we should strive for improvement of the economic mechanism, which in its turn creates a better guarantee and possibilities for further raising the level of party guidance of society -- such is a comprehensive dialectical formula for increasing the guiding role of the party under the conditions of mature, developed socialism.

III.

To Improve Work Style Means to Improve the People Themselves

As you see, comrades, there is much work ahead of us, the tasks that must be solved are complex and responsible. These tasks must be solved by people, our cadres.

And if we consider improvement of developed socialism -- the present stage of social development -- as a task of improving forms and methods of work and consequently of the style of our activity, then the end result of this process should be improvement of the people themselves, since they make up society, and the style, as we know, is man.

This means that it is all a matter of education of people, of their political conditioning, of growth of their work qualities.

To build socialism, to improve it, Comrade K.U. Chernenko has said, means to do a great deal of work on spiritual development of people and their socialist education.

Thus, we need first of all to improve party work, raise the level of party guidance, while the successes of party guidance of society today, as never before, depend in turn on the consistent observance of Lenin's principle of unity of ideological, organizational and operational work.

That kind of indestructible unity of the three components of this style must be maintained first of all among primary party organizations, among labor collectives. This is why at this stage we consider it an urgent need to shift the center of gravity of all our work namely there where the fate of national-economic plans and the tasks of ideological and moral shaping of man are being resolved and where, finally, the new decree of the CPSU Central Committee must be concretely fulfilled.

To ensure the unity of ideological, organizational and operational work means for the primary party organization first of all to maintain henceforth in every possible way the people's initiative. And where does this initiative receive its most complete manifestation if not in socialist competition?

There were the competitors labor -- directly in labor collectives, at enterprises -- the end result is produced through that system of supervision of socialist competition which has existed in the republic since the beginning of 1973.

The elements of this system are: the Republic Commission for Supervision of Socialist Competition headed by the Central Committee's first secretary and similar commissions attached to party obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms, ministries and departments and at enterprises, organizations and farms.

The Georgian Republic Trade Union Council is doing a great deal of work on improving this well-balanced system of supervising labor competitions as a whole on the scale of the republic and for sectors of the economy, regions and labor collectives. Together with the Academy of Sciences, a Scientific Council for Problems of Socialist Competition has been created and a Republic Scientific-Methodological Office has been opened. All this makes it possible to put the work on a solid foundation and to raise the efficacy and effectiveness of labor competition. Monthly tallying of the results of economic activity on the level of republic supervision in many ways helps this.

The work that is conducted is large scale and diversified. And its results are convincingly attested to by the awarding of the Order of Lenin to Georgian SSR during the days of the celebration of the 200th anniversary of the Georgian Treaty of Friendship, which drew together for all time Georgia and Russia, and the awarding for the 11th time in a row of the transferable Red Banner of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the AUCCTU and the Komsomol Central Committee for winning in the All-Union Socialist Competition.

All the same we cannot be satisfied with what has been achieved. The victory in socialist competition obliges us to organize it better. Unfortunately, in tallying the results of the competition, propaganda and dissemination of advanced experience and in moral and material incentives of the winners, elements of formalism still make themselves felt.

Such a formal attitude toward living, creative work is really shown by facts that one encounters, say, at the Tbilisi Tsentrolit Plant or at the experimental plant for

fitting and installation tools or at the Mtskheta Canning Plant and certain other enterprises where many workers, as they say, everything notwithstanding, do not know about the competition. Such, for example, is the case at industrial enterprises of Kaspiskiy Rayon where the rayon party committee does not take part in the organization of socialist competition, displays a formal attitude toward it and does not help primary party organizations put to use this major reserve for growth of production and raising of its efficiency.

These are only isolated examples. All of them attest to the fact that here and there a poor job is being done of organizing socialist competition. And competition is not an empty word, but concrete deeds. All this work has to be conducted solidly, basically and have under it a scientific-methodological base. Labor competition has to become a powerful key factor in the further rise of the republic's economy -- such is the task now. And the solution of this problem should be undertaken by primary party organizations, party groups, the recently created Institute of Party Organizers and Political Organizers and persons working directly in shops, brigades and individual production sectors.

The experience of the Tbilisi aircraft builders in restructuring organizational and ideological-educational work under the conditions of the brigade form of labor organization and motivation, approved by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia, has fully justified itself. The fact is that at this plant more than 60 percent of the workers employed in all the brigades are united in integrated and cost-accounting brigades. This experience is especially valuable when you consider that in the republic's industry the relative share of communists of people working in brigades amounts to 15.5 percent, while party groups have been formed only in each 10th brigade.

In agriculture, about 2,000 brigades, links and other subunits of kolkhozes and sovkhoses work according to the brigade method based on the principle of the collective contract with payment based on the end result.

In order to spread the brigade form of organization and pay, a large amount of organizational and political work is required. And it is no accident that in the decree of the CPSU Central Committee the need is underscored of increasing party influences in brigades, this chief cell of the economic mechanism.

Development of brigade cost accounting is of special importance at this time inasmuch as it promotes growth of the initiative, enterprise and independence of every member of the brigade in management of production and increases their material interest in attaining high end results. Here we have accumulated many questions requiring a practical solution, questions such as improvement of the system of norms of labor, material and power expenditures, of planning, accounting and so on.

In this connection, the Trade Union Council of Georgia and the republic's State Committee for Labor need to speed up the preparation of the republic conference-seminar on problems of developing the brigade form of organization and pay, which should initiate a new movement, a new stage in all our work aimed at the further rise of the efficiency of public production.

To provide unity of ideological, organizational and operational work means to put the struggle for strengthening of order and discipline and for allout increase of organization on an even more solid basis among labor collectives and in primary party organizations and to disseminate more widely patriotic initiatives and the movement started at various times on the initiative of Tbilisi aircraft builders, Rustavi metallurgists and collectives of rural workers.

As a result of this many-sided and multilevel work, which has several stages, we have accumulated solid experience. It has led to the creation of a regular system of struggle for strengthening of socialist discipline, law and order and legality.

From isolated, disconnected commissions for strengthening of discipline and coordination of the struggle against negative phenomena, we have arrived at a working group for strengthening of discipline and socialist legality attached to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia. Similar work groups have been created attached to party gorkoms and raykoms, ministries and departments.

Statistics on discipline have been introduced in the basic sectors of the national economy -- quarterly reporting is conducted on the state of labor discipline in sectorial and regional contexts. Marked improvements have been attained in strengthening of labor, production, technological, planning and financial discipline. And today we could not imagine ourselves to be without such statistics in our daily work.

For example, in 1983 compared to 1977, turnover of worker cadres in the republic's industry dropped and worktime losses on the whole have been reduced. Through reduction of worktime losses in just the past year, more than 40 million rubles' worth of manufactured products were produced.

Of late, special attention is being paid to strengthening delivery discipline. Last year, the buro of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia twice adopted decisions on this question. Here a definite system of management has also been formed. In ministries, departments and at enterprises of union subordination, special groups are in operation resolving these questions in an integrated manner together with local control organs, people's control posts and party commissions.

The work of people's-control organs, the Central Statistical Administration, Gosstab, Gosstandart, Gosarbitrazh, the Ministry of Finance and law-preservation organs has become more active. Their activities are coordinated by a work group for observance of contractual commitments created under the Central Committee of the republic's Communist Party. The Party Commission under the Central Committee, which has in essence become here the coordinating organ, is doing very active work in this direction.

Such a concentration of efforts has yielded its fruits. Last year, the fulfillment level of the plan for sale of manufactured products, taking into account delivery commitments, was 1.3 percentile points higher than in the preceding year. Practically all ministries and departments and most enterprises of union subordination improved their indicators.

At the same time, during the same period of time, republic enterprises violated contractual conditions about 12,000 times, for which they paid fines in an amount exceeding 40 million rubles and according to policy of Gosarbitrazh -- about 30 million rubles. Imagine what a burden this has been on finances and the economy.

The task of party, soviet, operational, trade-union, komsomol, control and law-preservation organs today is to work throughout the entire year for systematic and full-volume fulfillment of plans for sale of products while taking into account delivery commitments and not slackening work on providing gross indicators.

Work on strengthening socialist legality and law and order in the republic is now being conducted more systematically than formerly. The effectiveness and results of law-preservation activity are largely achieved because of monthly tallying of the results of struggle against crime and prevention of law violations, a system of control over reactions to cases of law violations and a complex of measures for ideological support of the struggle for imposition of due order. The comrades know of this system.

Today we again direct the attention of the plenum's participants to the Telavi system of control over the state of discipline and law and order, which party rayon and city committees, ministries and departments need to adopt and to use creatively, to strive for prevention and deterrence of thefts, bribery and other abuses.

We have already spoken at our previous plenum on the experience of work on strengthening of discipline accumulated in Tbilisi, in our autonomous formations, in the cities of Poti and Rustavi, in Gardabanskiy and Sasmtredskiy rayons and in other regions. Inadequate work along this line was also pointed out in regard to Znaurskiy, Chikhaturskiy, Tetritskaroyskiy and several other party committees.

A discussion is now going on in primary party organizations of the Letter of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia on Intensifying the Struggle Against Thefts of Socialist Property Bribery and Speculation. In October of this year, we plan to generalize all the work done in this direction and we shall evaluate it first and foremost according to the extent of effectiveness of deterrent-preventive measures.

In the past 5 years, the number of premeditated murders and attempts at murder, deliberate grievous bodily injuries, brigand attacks, robberies, thefts of personal property has been reduced and crime among minors has diminished.

But we are far from the idea of simplifying the matter. And the fact that statistics speak in our favor in no way removes the problems facing us. We shall in the future conduct a most merciless struggle against embezzlers, schemers, wheeler-dealers, bribe takers and speculators, with all deviations from the norms of communist morality, rules of socialist living and with any violations of our laws.

Discipline and the economy are inseparable terms. This is why we consider further affirmation of the socialist way of life, a healthy moral and political climate and ensuring of exemplary public order -- everything that creates for workers the necessary conditions for fruitful work, which establishes the working mood of a person -- as a necessary condition of economic progress and improvement of developed socialism.

To provide unity of ideological, organizational and operational work means to even more systematically, even more purposefully engage at primary party organizations and among labor collectives in the forming of a awareness in communists and all citizens of socialist society, always remembering that this is a matter for the whole party.

The tasks now brought up by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia call for the further formation in cadres of modern economic thinking, a political approach to the executive staff-members of the Central Committee and first secretaries of party gorkoms and raykoms, ministers and major operational personnel.

There are workers who grow perceptibly, and we have many such; their affairs as a rule do well, and the economy develops at an accelerated rate. There are also others who do not understand elementary questions and are not familiar with basic economic laws, rules, principles and developmental tendencies of the national economy or organization of production, labor and management. And as a consequence of this, you have primitivism, backwardness, conservatism in work and absence of initiative, independence and a sense of the new. Hence there is a problem: to arrange work in the system of economic education, to raise the level of lecture propaganda and to more closely tie it into the practical tasks of economic construction.

Ideological ensuring of operational successes, high economic indicators require a closer organic tie of ideology with the economy and the economy with politics. And for this it is necessary for our ideological workers and our cadres not only to affirm the importance of this position and the vital necessity of such a connection but also

to personally investigate thoroughly the economic sphere, to thoroughly know it down to its fine points, to minor details and to professionally examine it, to analyze economic indicators, to make the requisite conclusions from them and to adopt the necessary decisions. Otherwise there will be no ideological assurance and our comrade will not be able to handle this task.

A deep comprehension of life, the ability to influence economic processes -- such today is our urgent, our categorical requirement. Without deep economic knowledge there can be no good ideological ensuring of our economic tasks.

Concentrating its attention on key directions of ideological work, the republic's party organization is constantly engaged in questions of internationalist and military-patriotic education, working for it systematically, comprehensively. Reference to this was also made at the meeting of the Secretariat of the CPSU Central Committee.

This system took shape gradually, step-by-step. First the All-Union Scientific-Practical Conference on Problems of Internationalist Education was held in Tbilisi in 1976. Then there was the 11th (1978) plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia, where the most pressing problems relating to the development of international relationships were raised and future tasks of internationalist education were defined. Then the creation at the 26th conference of the Communist Party of Georgia of a work group on problems of internationalist relations. And, finally, the organization under the Central Committee of the Council for Coordination of Work on the Further Development of International Interrelationships and Internationalist Education of Workers, headed by a secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia. A real scientific base for this work has become the Museum of Friendship of Peoples, recently transformed into a scientific center for the elaboration of problems of international relations and strengthening of people's friendship.

Today we can speak of the results of this work. Those solid measures for social-economic development of our autonomous formations -- Abkhaz ASSR, Adzhar ASSR, South Osetian Autonomous Oblast and our multinational regions, which have been adopted recently, have left a deep imprint on people's consciousness and on their practical work. These very important political actions have strengthened and improved international relations; they respond to the interests and needs of different national and social groups of the population, key tasks of economic, social-cultural development not only of the republic's cities and rayons but also individual labor collectives.

Special attention is paid to improve teaching of the language of the great Russian people, the language of V.I. Lenin, the language of international intercourse.

The establishment of a healthy moral-political climate is greatly helped by measures for improving the study of Georgian, Abkhazian, Osetian, Armenian, Azerbaijani and Greek languages in the educational institutions.

The same sort of complex system has been made the basis of work of the Coordinating Council for Military-Patriotic Education created under the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia. At the center and locally, where similar subunits are to be found, active joint work is going on of party committees and the headquarters, political organs and military units of the Red Banner Transcaucasus Military and the Red Banner Transcaucasus Border Districts, military registration and enlistment offices, labor collectives, schools, vocational-technical schools, VUZ's, creative unions and institutions, health organs, DOSAAF and sports organizations.

Such systematic work has produced a great deal. The selection of youth for service in the ranks of the Soviet Army is now better conducted.

The number of men called up for military service with a poor knowledge of the Russian language has been reduced by one-third. At the same time, the relative share has grown of youths with higher or secondary education, GTO [Ready for Labor and Defense] badge carriers, persons with sports ratings and persons with military-technical specialties.

Considerably more youths have begun to enter the country's military schools, and the total number of those registered in the last 3 years has almost doubled. The specialized School-Dormitory imeni K. Leselidze has become a real place for training of military cadres.

An effective form of ideological and mass political work on affirming the socialist way of life is now wide-scale propagandizing and introduction into the life of workers of new people's holidays, traditions and rituals that are socialist in content and internationalist in form. This process has become manageable thanks to a unified well-structured system encompassing all spheres of influence and including all elements of control from top to bottom, beginning with the republic and ending with the regional commissions which conduct multifaceted and very useful work.

By way of experiment there has been created under the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia a Center for the Study, Prediction and Shaping of Public Opinion. It has received universal recognition and has fully proved itself. Surveys of public opinion and sociological research conducted by it have become an organic constituent part of all our organizational and political work, and thanks to this system we have the possibility of getting approval for some of our economic experiments, of making sure of their usefulness and feasibility and of more confidently carrying out some of our economic sanctions.

A major role in ensuring the unity of ideological, organizational and economic work belongs to our party press and to all the mass information media -- newspapers, radio, television and the information agency. Naturally, they do a great deal and provide assistance to party organizations. Today the mass information media have a task before them: to more boldly disclose defects and to show in a timely and intelligible way the positive work experience of party committees, soviet and operational organs and labor collectives. I would like in this regard for our press organs to follow more the example of the union press, especially the newspaper PRAVDA, which enthusiastically and interestedly supports all our beginnings, all initiatives and always comes to one's aid when it is needed. IZVESTIYA, All-Union Television and Radio, Moscow journals and other publications devote much attention to the republic and the life of our party organization. And we offer deep gratitude for such an attitude, for such an approach.

At the same time, we expect considerably more from republic newspapers and journals, the work of which does not elicit satisfaction. The reserves of our mass information media are great and they should be fully utilized. Their organizational functions should be on a higher level, and the publicistic pointedness, competency and militancy of each article should be greater.

Workers in literature and art are faithful and energetic helpers to the republic's party organization. Their participation in all our initiatives, in all our work is particularly perceptible, and we have spoken of this more than once with deep gratitude. We hope that this time as well our creative intelligentsia will most actively participate in solving the tasks put forth in the decree of the CPSU Central Committee on Georgia.

Thus a solid base has been provided for the further improvement of our ideological and mass political work. For this end a durable foundation has been created and a

good basis exists. Now this base, this foundation needs to be strengthened in every possible way, and all creative forces embedded in the consciousness and ideological conviction of the masses should be activated. A closer tie should be provided for ideological-educational work with the practical tasks of building communism; all still existing defects in ideological and mass political work, in improving international relations and in internationalist, patriotic education of the workers must be determinedly eliminated. The decree of the CPSU Central Committee on Georgia directs this.

We need to **further** increase party influence over questions of economic and cultural construction and to raise the level of work of soviet, trade-union and komsomol organizations.

And this requires that each party committee, each party organization become militant political centers with a well coordinated, precisely operating system of control of all social-economic and cultural life of city, rayon and labor collective headed by the primary party organization.

What major capabilities are possessed by local party units in the solution of the most essential questions in the life and activity of labor collectives can be judged on the work example of the party organization of Chaiturmarganets Production Association. By what means are the best indicators attained here?

First of all, due to proper placement of communists in decisive sectors of production and their personal example in the fulfillment of plan targets and due to concern on improving working conditions. But here unutilized reserves exist. Basically, they lie in further strengthening of discipline, introduction of progressive forms of labor organization and motivation, improved coordination of the efforts of public organizations and the like. Very interesting experience has been accumulated at Madneulskiy Ore Concentration Combine and at other leading enterprises of the republic where complete synchronism has been achieved in the work of management, the party organization, trade-union and other public organizations.

But now the party committee of Khaishskiy Animal Husbandry Sovkhoz of Mestiyskiy Rayon has not been master of the situation, has not exerted the requisite party influence on the state of affairs at the collective and has not implemented the necessary measures for the purpose of eliminating the lag in fulfillment of plan targets and imposing the necessary order in the financial position of the sovkhoz. Cases of violation of labor and production discipline have increased in frequency. All this is the consequence of weakening of party organizational and political educational work. As a result the election meeting declared the work of the party committee unsatisfactory, but Comrade V. Subeliani, the secretary of the party committee, was tolerant of the defects and blunders in the work of the sovkhoz's management and lost the confidence of the communists so that they did not elect him to the membership of the party committee.

This is a fact most deserving of attention especially if you consider that at the time of the election campaign such an evaluation was made at 28 primary and 4 shop party organizations in the republic.

The party committee of Sovetskaya Gruzuya Worsted Cloth Combine is not conducting proper organizational and political work. Here problems of concern to people are not looked deeply into, effective ways of eliminating defects are not sought jointly with management and little concern is shown for the needs of the collective.

Regional groups created in the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia can provide more active help to primary party organizations. We have had more than once the opportunity to convince ourselves of what a broad field of activity is being opened up here. This can be seen in the example of the regional group which has really

helped the Tianetskiy Rayon to overcome a lag of basic economic indicators and to take practical steps in fulfilling the decree of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia on the social-economic development of this rayon. A concrete program of measures was worked out, bilateral agreements between rayon organs and republic ministries were concluded and strict control was established over the accomplishment of everything planned.

Another example. Additional reserves relating to growth of industrial production in the amount of several million rubles were revealed last year in Gardabanskiy Rayon. And here an active role was played by the regional group with the aid, of course, of the party raykom and buro members.

It is necessary to develop and to improve in every possible way these forms of work and to bolster the influence of regional groups on the state of affairs in the regions.

All our work practice each day convinces us increasingly that a basic reserve for boosting the effectiveness of the economy is improvement of the style and methods of party supervision of the national economy.

In this connection, the problem of differentiating the functions of party committees from the tasks of state and operational organs and eliminating duplication in their work requires like any other question a creative, non-stereotyped, nonstandard approach.

Of course, the fact cannot be tolerated that certain personnel of soviets of people's deputies, ministries, departments and enterprises do not display the necessary independence and shift to party organs questions that they should solve themselves. Or, where several administrative republic organs prefer to solve their departmental questions through party committees, moreover, obligatorily passing them onto first secretaries instead of increasing the role and responsibility of their regional services and units.

But the party committee, as the organ of political supervision, while increasing the independence of all elements of management on the rayon or city scale, must carry the responsibility for the general state of affairs in its city, in its rayon. Here obviously the following formula is legitimate: Functions are delimited, but the responsibility is one -- that of the party.

Now, as you know, the party attaches special importance to the work style of soviets of people's deputies of all levels. Their role in the solution of diverse national-economic and social-political problems has markedly grown recently. And here again the tendency is observed of passing on the functions of soviets to party organs, to republic ministries and departments and to remove from oneself the responsibility for the local state of affairs, for all still existing defects and even for work failures, for the solution of acute, unresolved questions. Here it is also necessary to clearly differentiate functions, to eliminate duplication and to work for the necessary independence.

This has been referred to in sufficient detail at the republic meeting of chairman of local soviets' ispolkoms held in September of last year. Reference was made to this in a discussion at the meeting of the buro of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia of questions connected with the work of the Telavi city, Goriyskiy rayon, Kazretski village and Martkopskiy rural soviets. But not all comrades make the requisite conclusions from the adopted decisions. Some soviet organs far from completely use the rights and powers granted them as, for example, Gegechkorskiy, Kazbegski and Akhmetski rayispolkoms, which have not fulfilled their functions and not determined their place in the solution of most important questions relating to the life of the rayons, nor do they take an active part in measures

implemented by rayon party organizations. But this does not at all mean that party committees called upon to direct the work of soviet organs do not bear responsibility for defects found in their work. These first of all are defects in the work of party committees.

The work practice of local soviets of the city of Tbilisi, its Zavodskiy Rayon and the city of Poti confirms that local government organs, working under the immediate supervision of party committees and in close contact with them possess great opportunities for coordinating the work of enterprises of different sectors and for intensifying control over the production of consumer goods and the development of the service sphere and protection of the environment.

We must raise still higher the role and responsibility of trade-union and komsomol organizations for the further development of the economic mechanism, develop widely initiative and spontaneous activity of the broad masses of workers and inspire the young generation to struggle for the further advance of the republic's economic and social development.

The collective character of management, collegiality and the ability to heed practical advice as well as to support everything valuable and useful -- constitute an indispensable trait of the Leninist style of work. Such a style, such an approach we try to make the basis of the work of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia and its bureau and secretariat. They are coming to be a sound foundation for the working out of reliable, well-founded administrative decisions. Such an approach, such a style of work must also be adopted locally -- by city and rayon party committees. And here the most urgent, the most timely problems should be judged in an atmosphere of businesslike, principled, objective and at the same time friendly and well-meaning criticism and self-criticism. This is very important. Such a practice should be carried over to soviet, trade-union, komsomol, operational and public organizations, always remembering that only the collective intelligence results in a correct, solely reliable decision. We are again reminded of this by the decree of the CPSU Central Committee on the work of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Moldavia on improving the style and methods of work of party organization. This is a very important and principled decree.

All of you know that we hold a yearly session of the buro of the Central Committee, as we call it -- without an agenda. It usually takes place before such as today's plenum at which the report is examined on the work of the buro and the secretariat of the Central Committee for the year, and measures are outlined for further improving style and methods of work. At first holding such buro sessions was quite a difficult job. It was not that easy, that simple to say the truth to each other face to face and to directly make all the comments. Now we have become accustomed to this. And there has even appeared a need for such candid, for the most part impartial talks. It can be said that a process of self-purification takes place.

It seems to me that any collective, any person needs such an approach in such a discussion. Each of us has his positive, strong sides, each of us has his defects, his unfinished work. For this reason such a collective, such a trusting attitude and such a principled and comradely discussion of our mutual affairs and our common work serve as the guarantee of all our future successes. For this reason we must carry over this practice to soviet, trade-union, komsomol, operational and public organizations, always remembering that only the collective intelligence leads to a correct, solely reliable decision.

Some comrades are attempting to do this in the provinces, but they say that such a discussion is not always candid. Here it is very important for the managers themselves to provide an example of adherence to principles and self-criticism. Just to simply

gather together formally is of no use to anyone. It is necessary to create an atmosphere where communists, buro members and party-committee members in a friendly, trusting atmosphere can tell the truth to each other. To create such a businesslike, yet relaxed, creative atmosphere constitutes the art of party leadership and all our party work.

Here I would like to say that collegiality presupposes a collective discussion of a problem and a collective adoption of a decision.

V.I. Lenin said "that collegiality is a school of management," that "...the most important questions and furthermore those which are directly connected to certain action of the masses themselves have to be solved in the name of democratism, ...and by polling all party members."

How can we operate this school of management and carry out a survey of party members if everybody does not get together and discuss jointly, collectively the most urgent questions? Of course, it is necessary to get together and it is necessary to conduct a discussion.

Our plenums, meetings of the aktiv and meetings of work groups and coordinating councils as well as respective local organs of government -- oblast, city and rayon committees and buros of party committees -- have become our school of management. For this reason it is necessary to creatively approach the question of curtailing meetings and regulating their number, guided by the interests of the work.

We have no need of meetings for the sake of meetings, when they are convened only for form. This is a faulty practice and a faulty style. Conferences that have not been carefully thought out and which no one needs are bureaucratism of the first water, and it is necessary to wage the most uncompromising, most fierce struggle against all its manifestations. We are against speechifying, but we are for businesslike discussion of our day-to-day work. After all a meeting is also a form of collegial, collective activity.

Recently we discussed at the buro of the Central Committee the question of work style of the ispolkom of Goriyskiy Rayon Soviet of People's Deputies. The comrades reported that under the conditions of the new system of management of the agroindustrial complex, the number of meetings has been halved there with the creation of RAPO. But because of this things have not gotten better. In the practice and in the style of work of the rayon soviet's ispolkom, no qualitative changes have taken place.

In rural areas, we created a new mechanism of management, but how interrelations among its different parts have to take shape, how it is necessary to distribute functions, how to make up long-range plans, where they should be examined -- all these problems require deep discussion and a joint collective resolution. And only on this basis can all unnecessary meetings, all unnecessary conferences be cut out.

For this reason the main thing is not the number of meetings, but the nature of the work. And seemingly one should meet as often as the interests of this work require. An arithmetic count here is out of place. The main thing is what questions are examined, how they are examined, how urgent they are, how necessary and what adopted decisions will help to ensure high end results.

We must inculcate a respectful attitude toward the institutions of collective discussion of questions as well as toward forms of collective, collegial work.

It is also necessary to approach just as creatively adopted decisions. And here a mechanical, primitive approach is inadmissible.

Improvement of the style of work cannot be judged solely by to what extent the number of incoming and outgoing papers has been reduced. Such a reduction is a good tendency if it takes place on a healthy, practical basis. We are against empty paperwork, against red tape and paper bureaucratism, but we are for serious, deep, substantive decrees and resolution. And here, of course, there is a great deal of unfinished work; we still put out too many superficial, not very pertinent documents.

We have no need for formal decisions. At the same session of the buro in which the question concerning Goriyskiy Rayon was discussed, we did not adopt an extensive decision for we were not ready for it. This time we acted differently. We created a special commission headed by a secretary of the Central Committee, Comrade D.I. Patiashvili. It consisted of apparatus personnel of the Central Committee, the Council of Ministers the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, specialists in the field of party and soviet construction, scientists-economists and our theoreticians and practical workers. It was assigned to work in Goriyskiy Rayon, to study everything on the spot, to help in forming a style of work for the party committee, the rayispolkom and the agroindustrial association, to generalize experience, to make specific judgments and to come with concrete proposals. And only after this would be adopt a proper decree that would serve as a guide for action for all other party rayon committees and rayispolkoms. It seems to me that this is a practical approach. Such a decree will work. It means that here we have somewhat formally approached the matter. Since the question was not adequately prepared, it should not have been submitted for discussion by the buro of the Central Committee.

There is no denying that adopted decisions must be carried out. But for this it is necessary to increase control for performance and to decidedly raise performance standards, always remembering that control is a constituent part of organizational work.

In recent years, we have come to have a unified system of control over execution of decrees of higher organs and of decisions of our congresses, plenum and the buro and secretariat of the Central Committee. Questions have begun to be examined more frequently that are connected with the course of fulfillment of adopted decisions. Control functions of the secretariat of the Central Committee have grown. But we are not content with what has been achieved. Cases are to be found where adopted decisions are not fulfilled and are not brought to their logical conclusion. For this reason, each of them must be put under control, under strict accountability. We personally must look after the authority of our own decisions. Control over fulfillment is first of all organization of fulfillment. It is necessary for departments of the Central Committee to make greater demands on certain ministries and departments which frequently violate fulfillment time of decisions of the Central Committee.

At the first stage, certain managers had to be replaced -- those who had compromised themselves, who worked in the old way without responding to new requirements. They had to be replaced by personnel of a different cast -- honest, conscientious, dedicated to the interested of the party and the people. They were to occupy key positions and wage a struggle for improving the moral and psychological atmosphere in the republic. This was not that simple, that easy.

At the second stage, when more complex tasks arose, and where a comprehensive approach was required to problems of social-economic and political development of the republic, when this process had to be buided on a truly scientific basis, leading positions had to be occupied not only by honest but also by competent personnel, capable in their skills, with a knowledge of how to solve national-economic and social-political questions. This also was a complex process. There were practically no trained people possessing, so to say, an "assortment" of all the necessary political and work qualities. For this reason, the problem arose of training, educating and establishing highly

competent cadres, who were good organizers and able to work with people, those who possessed high moral qualities.

The solution of cadre problems could only be on a systemic basis. And such a system was created. It was initiated by the 17th (1979) plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia, which summed up all work done up to then and developed a complex approach to the selection, placement and training of cadres.

This was the third stage in the realization of our cadre policy. It was marked by the creation of a Coordinating Council for Cadre Work. The council's competence includes basic directions for the improvement of the work of party, soviet, economic and public organizations with cadres of all levels and concentration of efforts on the solution of basic tasks. The council's working organ is the Institute of Management of the National Economy to which reference has already been made.

Thus a single center was created in which there is now concentrated the solution of most important problems encompassing all sides of cadre work.

In cadre selection, the opinion of labor collectives, primary party organizations and individual communists are widely taken into account. In the case of appointment, a reference description is established depicting both positive and negative qualities of the employee. It points out his defects, and preferences are expressed. The work is conducted on genuinely democratic principles.

For the purpose of increasing cadre responsibility, their party certification at bureaus of party committees has been introduced into practice. This practice needs to be established at all party organizations. Reports of supervisors are heard on how they fulfill the duties imposed on them. An important method of control over cadre work is now systems analysis of the work of party, soviet, economic and komsomol organs conducted according to the year's results as well as the operation of regional groups.

For cadre training, a system has been developed for their probational work and instruction. Following appointment to a position and thereafter personnel undergo probational training at republic party and soviet organs, ministries, departments and public organizations. Classes are held at the Center for Upgrading of Cadre Qualifications attached to the Central Committee according to specially worked out programs.

This whole system made it possible to achieve significant qualitative shifts in the composition of supervisory cadres, and this ensured achievements in the economic and social development of the republic.

Our cadres are younger -- there are now more personnel with prospects of growth. The cadre base has been broadened -- among supervisory personnel, there has been a large increase in the number of women, representatives of different nationalities, who have undergone the good schooling of life and possess solid work experience in the sphere of material production. The number of economic specialists has increased.

Such cadre work is basically conducted at the republic level. The task now is to have such forms and such an approach employed at each party gorkom and raykom and at each primary party organization.

Special attention now must be paid to the qualitative makeup of cadre. All of us should display special care with respect to boosting the prestige of the supervisor. We have spoken of this more than once. And fairness requires the admission that on the whole the authority of our supervisor has grown significantly of late. This has been pointed out repeated in the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee.

But authority, as they say, comes with time. A number of personnel, occupying responsible positions in the past, had to be released from work and some even excluded from the party. This is an extreme measure. For a communist, for a Soviet administrator -- this is, so to say, the uttermost limit. This is what happened to Buchukury, the former first secretary of Signakhskiy Party Raykom. This is what happened to Margalitashvili, the former ispolkom chairman of Telavskiy Rayon Soviet and to several other former executives.

All these years we adopted the strictest of measures against squandering of state resources, glassing over of flaws and abuses of official positions, thefts and bribery. It would seem that this should serve as a serious warning to whoever assumes the path of dishonesty and chooses the crooked road in life. But, unfortunately, this does not always happen.

Let it be clear to everyone that strict accounting -- as the party warns -- is not a temporary campaign. It is a policy which will be constantly and rigorously carried out. Here there is no indulgence of anyone, and there never will be. No one should harbor any illusions in this regard. In struggling with all sorts of abuses, it is necessary to increase the role of primary party organization, especially in the examination of personal affairs of communist administrators. An administrator's authority is acquired with difficulty. It is much easier to lose it. And this is again recalled to us with all pointedness by the decree of the CPSU Central Committee on Moldavia.

The question might arise: would it be worthwhile to include on the agenda the problem of renewal of the present composition of supervisory cadres? No, it would not be worthwhile. In any case, seeing how these questions stood when the decree of the CPSU Central Committee was adopted on the Tbilisi Party Gorkom.

Since then a lot has changed. Today we have to resolve all arising problems and to bring up new tasks under new conditions, on a qualitatively different basis. Here many things have played a part: the development of the republic's economy, the establishment in it of a healthy moral and psychological climate. Tremendous changes have also taken place in the country as a whole. Hence, you have an essentially new basis on which all work is founded under the conditions of the republic. And they are naturally radically different from those that existed 10-12 years ago.

Accordingly, qualitatively new demands are being made today on people, our cadres, ensuring the higher level of work at which we now function. It is thanks to them, our cadres, that new operational levers have been created which have set in motion the economic mechanism, made it possible to improve organizational and political work and to raise to a new level internationalist and patriotic education of workers and all spheres of our work. Through the efforts of these cadres and their creative approach to work, our experience was formed in recent years and those new elements were created which are the subject of our fully lawful pride.

And these same cadres are now developing a creative approach to the solution of new more complex tasks as set forth by the December decree of the CPSU Central Committee on Georgia. Problems have grown. And the cadres themselves have matured. They are up to the solution of these tasks because they themselves have prepared the soil to see to it these tasks are brought forth.

But something else should be mentioned here. Achievements should not close our eyes to defects, to unfinished work, to our bottlenecks and lapses. And this will require waging a most principled and most rigorous struggle against any manifestations of complacency, self-satisfaction and even more -- conceit.

This provides us with the opportunity to set forth before the party organizations bolder demands, to set such large-scale tasks as:

- To transform Georgian SSR into a proving ground for the introduction of achievement of science, technology and advanced experience.
- To not only overcome the comparative lag behind the average union level for basic economic indicators but to assume the most advanced positions in the country.
- To see to it that each of our primary party organizations becomes a laboratory of leading experience in party work.

There is not and there must not be even the shade of self-advertisement. The fact is that our party is a proving ground for the new, a laboratory of creative searches. And it is not becoming for us to lag or to dawdle.

We are for an innovative approach.

We are for bold decisions.

We are for new steps in operational, organizational and political activity.

But this approach, these decisions and these steps have to be based on a solid, practical and realistic foundation and on further improvement of work with cadres, increased demands on them, mutual strictness, cultivation of a sense of higher responsibility, a high level of organization and a high level of discipline.

Comrades!

The chief task of our plenum and the chief task of all our subsequent work is to develop and implement measures ensuring:

- FURTHER ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF THE REPUBLIC;
- OPTIMAL SOLUTION OF PRESSING SOCIAL PROBLEMS;
- ACTIVATION OF SOCIAL-POLITICAL LIFE.

These tasks we shall fulfill! We shall be inspired in this by the high rating of Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko given by him at the time of his visit to Tbilisi.

In recent years, he said, major developments have occurred in the party organization of Georgia. It has come to conduct work among the masses in a new way, lending it a creative character. A good key was found, a good approach in the guidance of the republic.

Permit me, comrades, in your name, in the name of communists and of the entire Communist Party of Georgia to assure the CPSU Central Committee, the Politburo of the Central Committee and Comrade K.U. Chernenko personally that the republic's party organization will strive for ever new advances in its work, relying on the masses and developing their creativity in every possible way. A good key and a good approach will help us successfully fulfill the new decree of the CPSU Central Committee on Georgia: to further improve the style and methods of managing the economy, to strengthen discipline and order in production, to consistently develop intraparty democracy and to improve the structure of primary party organizations.

Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko said that the Georgian party organization, being now the front line of struggle for socialism, is a reliable part of our party. The Communist Party of Georgia has been, is and always will be such a reliable part, a militant force of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union!

ENGINEER OUTLINES PLAN FOR CAUCASUS RAILROAD

PM241444 Moscow TRUD in Russian 23 May 84 p 3

[A. Magalashvili article: "Main Line of the 21st Century"]

[Text] Tbilisi -- As already reported, the CPSU Central Committee has approved the task of constructing the Caucasian Mountain Railroad elaborated by the USSR Council of Ministers in accordance with its CPSU Central Committee instructions. The Kavgioprotrans institute has begun creating the construction plan.

What will the line which is to be laid across the huge Bolshoy Kavkaz look like? We put this question to institute director L. Kvartskhava.

"Our Transcaucasian republic is connected to the North Caucasus and other regions, as is known, in two directions -- via the Black Sea and Caspian routes. The capacity of the Black Sea line is limited, and its main purpose is to carry passengers. For that reason a considerable proportion of freight is sent by a roundabout route via Baladzhar, near Baku," L. Kvartskhava said. "Tens of millions of rubles are spent on this each year. It is virtually impossible to upgrade the Black Sea route by building complete secondary lines because of the number of sections subject to erosion and landslips, as well as for other reasons. Yet the freight flow continues to grow each year.

"In 1974, our institute, together with a number of subcontracting organizations, began working out the technical and economic foundation for the construction of the Caucasian Mountain Railroad. Three possible routes were chosen -- the Gori, Kvenamtskiy, and Arkhotskiy. After comparing them, we settled on the route via the Arkhotskiy Pass, which proved the most economical and expedient. The track extends approximately 180 km. It links two stations -- Zagaz in the south and Beslan in the north."

The story was taken up by Caucasian Mountain Railroad Chief Engineer N. Svanishvili:

"Construction promises to be very complex, particularly the negotiation of the pass. There is no way of going around it. A 23-km two-way tunnel has to be bored through it. Soviet practice has not seen its like before. It will take roughly 15 years to bore through the thickness of the pass. And in all 26 tunnels with a total length of around 43 km, 72 large and medium-size bridges and viaducts, 26 galleries, and 4 runoff channels will have to be constructed. The work of erecting retaining walls and strengthening the roadbed will run into hundreds of thousands of cubic meters. Capital investments in the construction of the railroad will amount to around R1.5 billion. But the return on it will be commensurate. After all, the freight flow will have increased many times over by the time the mainline is commissioned (which will be either at the end of the present century or the beginning of the next)."

It is difficult to overestimate the significance of the Caucasian Mountain Railroad for the socioeconomic development and very rapid opening up of the sparsely populated regions in Georgia, the Chechen-Ingush ASSR, and the North Osetian ASSR through which it will run.

EDITORIAL URGES IMPROVED MANAGEMENT OF ECONOMY

PM291405 Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 21, May 84 (Signed to Press 14 May 84) p 4

[Editorial: "To Improve the System of Managing the Economy" -- capitalized passages printed in boldface]

[Text] The enhancement of the economy's efficiency along the path of its intensive development requires a serious reorganization of the system of management.

"The party also raises with all urgency the question of launching on a wide front the improvement of the economy's management and the restructuring of the economic machinery. The basic guidelines for this work have been determined. They fully correspond with the Leninist principle of democratic centralism," Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, said in his speech to voters.

The system of our economy's planned management developed during the building of the developed socialist society. On the whole, it has successfully ensured the implementation of 5-year and current plans for economic and social development. This has resulted in the creation of a powerful economic potential. Suffice it to say that the USSR's national wealth has trebled over the last 2 decades and exceeded R3 trillion in 1983. Currently, while maintaining the optimal rates of economic growth, the center of gravity is shifting from quantitative to qualitative indicators, to the attainment of high production efficiency, and to the fullest possible use of existing capacities and labor and material resources -- in other words, to intensive methods of economic management.

The solution of this historic task is impossible without the further improvement of our economic machinery. In accordance with the decisions of the 25th and 26th party congresses and the subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums, major measures are being implemented to restructure the system of the economy's management in light of the new requirements. These measures are implemented comprehensively and on a scientific basis, following thorough preparation and the conduct of the relevant experiments. The methods of economic management tested during the experiments provide the basis for improving all aspects of the economic machinery -- planning, economic levers and incentives to organizational forms and methods of the work of economic organs, and the development of labor collectives' creative initiative.

PLANNING is the central link in the management of the socialist economy. The formulation of long-term plans for the country's economic and social development, targeted comprehensive scientific and technical programs, and the improvement of the system of plan indicators -- all are aimed at consolidating centralized planning and enhancing its effectiveness.

At the same time we are faced with the task of ensuring the increasingly active participation in planning by local organs and labor collectives, whose rights have been considerably expanded recently. For example, labor collectives are participating in the elaboration and discussion of draft plans; they are elaborating and adopting counterplans taking into account additional reserves and potential; and they are hearing administration reports on progress in the fulfillment of plans and contractual obligations and on the results of production and economic activity. It is very important to ensure that all labor collectives make full use of these rights and spread more widely the movement for the adoption and implementation of counterplans, especially as regards labor productivity growth and the reduction of output prime cost.

THE STRENGTHENING OF ECONOMIC LEVERS AND INCENTIVES used in the practice of managing the socialist economy is another important direction for improving the economic machinery. We are speaking primarily about strengthening financial autonomy in all links of the economy, from workers' teams to sector ministries. This is the purpose of the major economic experiment currently underway in industry, the construction industry, the agro-industrial complex, transportation, and consumer services. The development of collective contracts and team financial autonomy are especially topical at present.

The front-ranking enterprises, which are making skillful use of the financially autonomous organization of labor with remuneration linked to end results, are fulfilling and overfulfilling their plans in terms of all economic indicators and are achieving faster growth in production efficiency and work quality.

Improvement of the economic machinery also means selection of the most rational ORGANIZATIONAL FORMS, precise definition of the functions, rights, and responsibilities of all links of management, a consistent struggle against all superfluous elements in the management apparatus, and the establishment of a true Leninist style in economic work.

Managing the economy under the conditions of socialism is a matter not only for state and economic organs but also for public organizations and all working people. Matters must be organized so that the initiative and creativity of the broadest working people's masses can come to the fore in all their fruitfulness and force. "The Soviet person in production work must always be a responsible master with full rights. This is the purpose of the law on labor collectives which was adopted last year. It is aimed at further expanding the working people's economic initiative," K.U. Chernenko's speech emphasizes.

In order to manage the economy skillfully and make the maximum use of the opportunities for raising efficiency and quality it is necessary to know the economy well, be able to analyze the work of enterprises, and to uncover and bring into operation production reserves and the advanced experience of innovators and the best labor collectives. This is the goal pursued by the system of working people's economic education and instruction, which is intended to turn into an active factor of the economy's intensive development and of the nurturing of economic thinking, initiative, enterprise, and a careful attitude toward the people's wealth.

We have now started to improve comprehensively the system of managing the national economy and are seeking new forms and structures of economic activity, K.U. Chernenko said in his speech at the CPSU Central Committee April (1984) Plenum. Nevertheless, the necessary quest for the new must not, of course, distract us from making more efficient use of the existing management institutions.

The mighty labor upsurge and the Soviet people's readiness to work better and more productively for the benefit of our motherland are a reliable guarantee of the implementation of the Leninist Communist Party's constructive plans.

CHEMICAL INDUSTRY MINISTER ON PRODUCTION SUCCESS

LD271222 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 27 May 84

[Summary] Our correspondent Lev Barshevskiy invited Vladimir Vladimirovich Listov, USSR minister of the chemical industry, to the microphone.

Chemical Workers' Day is being marked for the 19th time today.

The chemical industry is actively involved in the fulfillment of all the key comprehensive socio-economic programs in the country. Within the framework of the Food Program, the USSR Ministry of the Chemical Industry alone supplies the agro-industrial complex with over 200 types of chemical products. In its participation in the Energy Program, great attention is being paid to the methanol problem and the creation of new types of fuel for internal combustion engines on the basis of natural gas, methanol and synthetic additives. Work is being carried out on making full use of petroleum raw materials and the gasification and liquefaction of coal. The chemical industry is making a substantial contribution to increasing consumer goods production.

The enterprises of the USSR Ministry of the Chemical Industry alone produce consumer goods valued at about R3 billion, while the country's industry produces consumer goods employing chemical materials valued at R110 billion.

At the present time chemical methods are the most effective means of protecting the environment. Much work is performed in this sphere by the widespread introduction of waste-free or low-waste technology and the development and employment in water-circulatory cycles of new methods of purifying sewage and of using production waste. In the current 5-year plan, for example, water consumption is remaining virtually at the previous level even though production will be increasing by 30 percent.

The enterprises of the USSR Ministry of the Chemical Industry alone at the present time produce over 50,000 kinds of products valued at more than R16 billion. This is the result of applying the achievements of science and technology.

We were justifiably criticized for permitting some lagging behind our plan in 1981 and 1982. 1983 was a breakthrough year in the work of the industry. The Ministry of the Chemical Industry fulfilled ahead of schedule its plan with regard to the main technical and economic indices and the country received above-plan output to the value of almost R300 million. The chemical workers have made a confident start to 1984. Their 4-month plan for gross output and marketed output and for the output of chemical fibres and threads, plastics and synthetic resins, caustic soda and soda ash, synthetic detergents and a whole number of major chemical products was overfulfilled. We now have the task of making up for our lagging behind.

TYUMEN OIL WORKERS FALL SHORT OF PLANS

LD311046 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1000 GMT 31 May 84

[Text] Tyumen oilmen have reached their highest extraction figures. Every day they extract more than 1 million tons of this valuable raw material. However, the planned volume for supplies from the oilfields is not being fulfilled. This was noted today at a meeting of the Tyumen Oblast party economic aktiv. It discussed the tasks of party, administrative and economic organs in increasing the resources of oil and oil products and to use them economically and in a rational way in the national economy.

Comrade Yastrebov, chief [as heard] of the department of heavy industry and power engineering of the CPSU Central Committee, spoke at the meeting.

BRIEFS

AZERBAIJAN INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION -- The Azerbaijan Central Statistical Administration has disclosed that the republic industrial workers, by fulfilling the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, the 30th Congress of the Azerbaijan Communist Party, the February and April 1984 Plenums of the CPSU Central Committee and widely broadening the socialist competition in further upgrading the fruits of production and increasing their quality, have fulfilled the 5-month 1984 on increasing the sale of their products and the output of the most important varieties of products. Millions of rubles worth of products will be sold by the end of May. [Text] [Baku Domestic Service in Azeri 1600 GMT 29 May 84 GF]

PROGRESS 22 DOCKS WITH ORBITING COMPLEX

LD301737 Moscow TASS in English 1731 GMT 30 May 84

[Text] Moscow May 30 TASS -- The cargo spacecraft Progress-22 docked up with the orbital manned complex Salyut-7--Soyuz T-11 today at 19:47 Moscow time.

Mutual search, approach and docking of the spacecraft were carried out with the help of on-board automatic systems. These processes were controlled by the mission control centre and the crew of the orbital complex, cosmonauts Kizim, Solovyev and Atkov. The cargo ship docked up with the station from the side of its service module.

The Progress-22 ship brought along fuel for the joint propulsion unit of the station, equipment, instruments and materials for scientific research and life-support purposes, as well as mail for the crew.

According to reports by the crew and telemetry information, the on-board systems of the research complex Salyut-7--Soyuz T-11--Progress-22 are functioning normally.

Cosmonauts Kizim, Solovyev and Atkov are feeling fine.

COSMOS 1567 LAUNCHED, FUNCTIONING NORMALLY

LD310654 Moscow TASS in English 0644 GMT 31 May 84

[Text] Moscow May 31 TASS -- On Wednesday, artificial earth satellite "Cosmos 1567", the next in the series, was launched in the Soviet Union to continue outer space exploration. It has been put into an orbit with the following parameters:

Initial period of revolution -- 93.3 minutes, maximum distance from the earth's surface -- 462, minimum distance -- 428 kilometres, inclination of the orbit -- 65 degrees.

The onboard equipment of the satellite is functioning normally.

BORDER GUARDS DAY, CHERNENKO SERVICE NOTED

PM301529 [Editorial Report] Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian on 27 May 1984 in its Second Edition carries on page 4 a 2,300-word article by Lieutenant General I. Vertelko first deputy chief of the USSR KGB Border Guards, under the rubric "28 May Is Border Guards Day" with the headline "Reliable Guardians of the Borders." The article begins by outlining the history of the border guards during the twenties and in the Great Patriotic War, with the author expressing admiration for their courage. Vertelko then notes that "the personnel of the border troops are profoundly aware of the responsible tasks entrusted to them by the party and government in the present tense international situation," and asserts that the saying "the border creates heroes" is true. He tells the story of "the young border guard Dmitriy Koval" who was serving at "one of our southern border posts" when a violator was detected by a search party. "Senior Sergeant Koval ran on ahead, far outstripping the others. He caught up with the violator and commanded him to stop and put his hands up, but the violator pulled out a pistol. A bullet whistled over the border guard's head. Dmitriy hid behind a cluster of rocks and engaged in an exchange of fire, then let the tracker dog off the leash and hurled himself at the violator. The man shot the dog pointblank. Then he grabbed the border guard. Dmitriy felt his arm burning. A fight commenced. It went hard for Senior Sgt Koval, but, using armed combat tactics skillfully, he gained the upper hand."

The article mentions other notable border guards, stating: "Many of them, only recently have been awarded combat orders and medals for their courage and heroism, and officers Farit Shagaleyev, Ivan Barsukov, and (posthumously) Valeriy Ukhov have been awarded the title Hero of the Soviet Union."

Vertelko goes on to note the role of modern equipment and firearms in the work of the border guards today, and to discuss the border guards' work in general and the support they receive from the party and from Army and Navy servicemen. The article concludes with the following passage:

"It is a subject of special pride for the border guards that Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, also served on the border in his youth and was head of a border post party organization. The border sentries, like all Soviet people, see in Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko's career an inspiring example of selfless service of the Communist Party's cause and the Soviet people, a brilliant model of party-mindedness, courage, and labor heroism.

"Comrade K.U. Chernenko maintains his ties with the border forces to this day, despite being extremely busy with matters of tremendous state importance. On the occasion of Border Guards Day he sent his congratulations to the servicemen at the border post in the village of Khorgos in Panfilovskiy Rayon in Kazakhstan's Taldy-Kurgan Oblast, where he once served, and to the personnel of the Panfilovskiy Red Banner Border Detachment and of the whole of the Red Banner Eastern Border district. The words of greeting from the outstanding figure in the Communist Party and Soviet state -- words imbued with heartfelt warmth -- inspire the border guards and nurture their enthusiasm and devotion to the border.

"Border Forces personnel are rallied closely around the Communist Party and warmly approve its domestic and foreign policy. At border posts, on ships, in air squadrons and at crossing points the scale of socialist competition is widening and efforts are multiplying in the struggle to fulfill the decisions of the 26th party congress and the subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums.

The ranks of those rated "excellent" in service and in combat and political training are swelling in the border forces, there are more and more excellent-rated border posts and ships, and more and more units are becoming leading units. In tense daily life on the border, in service and training, the vanguard role is, as always, played by Communists.

"Soviet border guards reliably ensure the protection of our great motherland's sacred borders with exemplary service and selfless military labor."

GUARD FROM CHERNENKO'S BORDER POST INTERVIEWED

LD301445 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 27 May 84

[Text] From press, radio and television you obviously know, comrades, that the All-Army Conference of Secretaries of Komsomol Organizations will begin its work tomorrow morning in the Great Kremlin Palace in Moscow. We offer for your attention an interview that one of the conference participants granted to our correspondent, Viktor Bychko:

[Begin recording] [Bychko] I would like to introduce you, comrades, to our guest, a border guard called Sergeant Aleksandr Andreyev. Sasha is the secretary of the Komsomol Committee of the Khorgos border post of the Red Banner Eastern Border district. He is a participant in the All-Army Conference of Secretaries of Komsomol Organizations.

Tell us, Sasha, first briefly about your border post; how is the living; what is your mood?

[Andreyev] The mood of the post is most combative, our post has many combat traditions, and we strengthen all these traditions. Our post has recently marked its 60th anniversary, and Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko congratulated us on this jubilee. He sent a small collection of books to the border guards which includes both fiction and political literature. We, the post border guards, are very grateful for the great attention that Konstantin Ustinovich pays us and are grateful for his present and for his congratulations in connection with the 60th anniversary of our border post.

Right on the eve of the 60th anniversary, our border post and all the personnel earned the title of "exemplary post" for the sixth time. Now our Komsomol organization has adopted a decision to achieve the title of "post of exemplary servicemen" for our exemplary post.

[Bychko] And how do you think you will fulfill this decision of yours? This obligation, it is very difficult, isn't it?

[Andreyev] It is difficult indeed, but the collective of our post is harmonious and consolidated. Comrades help each other. Our commanders are wonderful; they know the border service well. They train us to be excellent specialists, masters of border service. We are very grateful to them. When summing up the results, which will be by the end of the year, in the fall, we hope and believe that the collective of our post will keep its word and that we will achieve the title of "post of exemplary servicemen."

[Bychko] I think you will have something to say at the All-Army Conference and you obviously, Sasha, have come with some program to this conference. Maybe it is putting it too strongly to say "with some program," but will you say something to the participants in the conference, and will you, take something away as an example?

[Andreyev] If I speak at this conference I will talk about the work of our Komsomol organization, the personnel, about our achievements in service, training and political training.

And obviously about the fact that we are all proud that Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko did his combat service at our post in the thirties. We will try to take the best from all that will be said at this conference, to learn from the progressive experience of the Komsomol organizations of units and subunits of the Soviet Army and Navy, and to implement it in the conditions of our border service. It gives me pleasure to address from here, the capital of our motherland, Moscow, our military comrades who are now serving at the section of the border guarded by our post and to convey to them the greetings of the participants in the All-Army Conference and to congratulate them on our notable spring holiday, Border Guard Day.

What more would I like to say? On behalf of all the servicemen of the border we assure the dear Communist Party and the Soviet Government, and the entire Soviet people that the border of our motherland will be sacred and inviolable in the future, too. [end recording]